

*Scrap
Book*

72-77a-PEM
Extra #4
Genealogical

GRACE BROWN Gardner

72-77a - P. F. M.

Extra # 4

GENEALOGY

Genealogical.

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

I noted with satisfaction a few weeks since, your announcement in response to the suggestion of a correspondent, that you would conduct a genealogical department. By a singular coincidence I was on the point of suggesting the same thing when your announcement appeared; but finding myself forestalled, have watched and waited developments.

The study and discussion of genealogy—call it a fad or hobby if you will—is dry and insipid to the “uninitiated,” but fascinating in the extreme when one becomes interested, and imperceptibly leads into other fields of investigation, particularly historical research, with which it is closely allied. As one of the important towns of New England in colonial days, the descendants of whose old-time families are scattered throughout the world, many genealogical lines centre in Nantucket, and your offer as noted above should meet with a ready response and bring to light much valuable data.

Just to give impetus to the ball which has hardly started rolling, I append a few genealogical queries, and from time to time will add occasional contributions if desired.

A. H. G.

1. Skinner. Wanted, ancestry of Stephen Skinner, mariner, of Nantucket, who married Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Joy. He was probably born not later than 1745, as his eldest child was born in 1767. In 1775 a bond was filed with the state treasurer by Joseph Hussey of Nantucket and Shubael Cottle of Tisbury, for sloop Fame, Stephen Skinner, master; but she did not sail. Later, mention is made of brig Huntingdon, 6 guns, 15 men, commanded by S. Skinner, 1780. Are these three Skinners one and the same? I have failed to identify either with any published branch of the family.

2. Pinkham. Elizabeth Pinkham married first, Samuel Long, (Robert 1, Robert 2, Samuel 3), and second, John Wyatt, in 1674. Extended research has failed to locate her in the Pinkham family, or to establish connection between Richard Pinkham of Nantucket (who was here as early as 1679 and died in 1718) and his supposed ancestor, Richard Pinkham of Dover, who “beat the drumme on Lord’s dayes” in 1648. Can anyone shed light on the foregoing?

3. Russell. Samuel Russell of Nantucket, born 1690, married, 18 of 9 mo., 1723, Huldah Odar, and died 6 of 1 mo., 1780. Was he son of Jonathan of Barnstable, who had a Samuel, born May 1, 1699? If not, who was he?

4. Ellis. Hamilton. According to Nantucket town records, “Humphrey Ellis and Mary Hamlington weare lawfully Married” Dec. 1, 1721, and Mordecai Ellis and Margaret Swain, March 19, 1721-2. Were they brothers or related? Both resided on Nantucket as late as 1742 and the names Rebecca, Jonathan and Mary appear among the children of each. Mordecai had a son Freeman and Humphrey a son John, which suggests they may have descended from John and Elizabeth (Freeman) Ellis of Sandwich. The names Mordecai, Rebecca and John recur frequently in the Sandwich family. Wanted, the ancestry of Humphrey and Mordecai Ellis, also of Mary Hamlington (probably Hamilton).

5. Brown. George Brown, said to have come from England, married first, in Boston, Sarah Cartwright, granddaughter of Edward, May 25, 1715, by whom he had at least two children, Priscilla and Francis. He married second, among Friends, Abigail Trott, daughter of John, of Nantucket, and died 1777, aged 83. Can he be located among any of the numerous families of Brown who emigrated to this country?

6. Trott. John Trott, weaver, referred to above, and from whom many Nantucket families are descended, settled here prior to 1682, as that year the proprietors of the island “for our Love and good affection we baire unto John Trott” deeded him a tract of land called the Long woods. When and whence he came and the maiden name of his wife, Ann, are questions yet unsolved. His will, probated 1728, bequeathes to his son John “all my right, title and interest I have in all the lands & meadows lying in New Hampshire, province of Maine, or other Eastern Parts of New England.” Can anyone locate him prior to 1682?

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

Christian Names.

BOSTON, June 1, 1882.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In answer to the “wonder” of Mrs. Hanaford, as expressed in her letter to you of the 19th ult., and as a subject of interest to a great many in Nantucket, I would state that the emigrant ancestor of the Coleman family there, always signed his name Thomas Coultman. He was descended from an old Wiltshire family of that name, and it has been suggested that their patronymic came from their vocation, as Thomas Coultman had “contracted with Sir Richard Saltonstall and dyvers other gentlem in England and here, for the keeping of certain horses, bulls and sheepe” * *. (Records of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay.) His name was written by other persons than himself in the form since adopted by the family at Nantucket.

The same change has been made in the name in Old England. In this respect we notice a like change in both countries had been made in the name of Coffyn. I will own up to the fact, that although Thomas Coultman was an ancestor of mine, yet I have not examined the English pedigrees to trace his line beyond Marlboro in Wiltshire. Mrs. Hanaford’s suggestion as to the German origin of the name may apply to that family from which Rev. Benjamin Colman, of Brattle St. Church, was descended, for his emigrant ancestor came from Norfolk County, England, which was largely composed of families who went there to assist in developing the woolen manufacturing interest, which was suffering for want of hands; this was before the days of machinery, and the derivation of the word “manufacturing”—from Latin words meaning hand-work is misapplied when used in connection with our cotton or woolen factories of the present time, where a few tons of coal or a small fall of water can do work equal to the capacity of hundreds of hands.

In those early days of English history the agricultural interests, whether producers of cereals or of stock, needed more consumers, and invited the Flemish people to come over and help convert the fleeces of their sheep into worsted goods, which were very popular throughout the kingdom, and the demand was beyond the supply; this double-edged arrangement was an admirable plan of political economy, and was the ideal type in Horace Greeley’s mind, which he suggested as the best thing for this country, placing the industrial communities in close proximity to the agricultural, so that both classes were saved freight, and the mutual benefit should be wholly and immediately felt by both the producer and the consumer. I have seen this system practised on a small scale at Martha’s Vineyard, to the great satisfaction of the small farmers, when the emissaries of the large hotels went skurrying all over the island for chickens to supply their depleted larders, paying at least fifty per cent. more per pound for live chickens, than was asked in Boston markets for dressed fowl.

I have been asked by scores when Dionis Coffin died; the date has never been found in print, and it is due to the fact that another change was wrought in her christian name, 1st from Dionysia to Dionis; 2d from Dionis to Dinah. As Dinah Coffin I have found a record of her death on the 6th November, 1684. Two grandchildren named for her were called Dinahs. Mother Goose gave a specimen of the changes in the name of Elizabeth, viz: Elizabeth, Elspeth, Betsy and Bess. The committee on the Coffin family history find the same person to be named Mary, Molly and Polly, but the Hepsies, through all the various modes of spelling, should, like all the others mentioned, be brought to one, true, original name.

Yours truly,

J. C. J. B.

Notes.—Thomas Macy acquired a good estate in Newbury. Being about to be prosecuted for harboring Quakers in a rain storm, a crime in those dark ages, he said he would go to the end of the earth to find peace; and taking his family, they, Edward Starbuck and Isaac Coleman, came in an open boat to Nantucket, in 1659. He died April 19th, 1682, aged 74 years.

Thomas Gardner came from Scotland, and was an overseer of a plantation at Gloucester, in 1624, and removed thence to Salem; was a representative in 1637.

Thomas, his son, a merchant of Salem, united with the church in 1639, freeman in 1641; was one of the selectmen, and died in 1676. His last wife was Damaris Shattuck. The children were Sarah Balch, Seth Shattuck, Thomas, George, John, a freeman in 1675; Samuel, Joseph, Richard, Miriam.

Richard and John, brothers, came from Salem, and one tradition says, probably incorrectly, they were from Sherburne, England.

Richard was here in 1666, married Sarah Shattuck a Friend, and died January 23d, 1688. She died 1723. She was one of three, the first Friends for many years on the island.

John was Justice of the Peace, and Judge of Probate, married Priscilla Grafton; he was born in 1624, died May, 1706, and his grave stone is now standing near the Western Washing Pond.

Stephen Hussey died 2d of 2d month, 1718. He was the ancestor of all the Husseys of Nantucket, and was a Friend from Barbadoes.

Nathaniel Gardner, son of Richard Gardner, Sr., was one of the first ministers of the Friends' Society, and died in London, in 1713. Richard Jr., was Judge of Probate from 1718 to 1728.

Thomas Coleman came to Nantucket in 1660, from Newbury; he died 1682-5. His widow, Margery, probably married a man by the name of Osborne.

William Bunker of Nancy, in France, removed to England on account of being a Protestant where he died. His son George, married Jane Godfrey, and came to New England, to Topsfield, where he was drowned. His son William moved to Nantucket with Richard Swain's family, the latter having married the widow, Jane Bunker, his mother, she died 1662. William died 1712 aged 64.

John Swain, son of Richard by his first wife, married Mary Weir, daughter of Nathaniel and Sarah, and died 1715 aged 82 years about. Was a Friend.

DRY-AS-DUST.

July 19, 1873

Our Early Settlers.

From an old manuscript handed us, we take the following condensed facts concerning the early settlers of our island, which will doubtless prove of interest to our readers:

Stephen Coffin had one-half the land at Coppamet, for taking care of his father and mother in their old age. He died in 1735.

Mary Coffin, the daughter of Tristram, Sr., married Nathaniel Starbuck. She was a woman of great abilities, and was consulted for her judgment. She was one of the earliest converts to Friends' principles, and became a preacher of that society, the first one on the island who was a resident speaker.

Edward Starbuck was one of the first twenty proprietors of Nantucket. He came here in an open boat with Thomas Macy and family, and James Coffin or Isaac Coleman, or both, in the fall of 1659, and spent that winter on the island, and in the spring went back and removed his family. He was about 55 when he lived Westward, and his son Nathaniel, who was also a proprietor, lived at Parliament House, lower Cambridge. Edward was a man of strong nerves and resolute, and was respected both by whites and Indians. He died in 1690, aged 86 years. Nathaniel, his son, at one time owned three whole shares of land, and was probably the richest man here. He died in 1719 aged 83, and his wife Mary in 1719, aged 72.

Thomas Macy came here in the fall in an open boat with his family. He came to enjoy the right of opinion or religious liberty. He came from Salisbury here, but he came over about 1639 from Chilmark in Wiltshire. He had lived some time at Salisbury, and was a merchant. He was one of the ten purchasers of Nantucket, and was some time Chief Magistrate. At first he lived at Maddicut, but afterwards at Watercomet or Watercomet, near Chase Barn. He died 19th 4th month, 1682, aged 74, and his widow in 1706, aged 94.

John and Peter Folger came from Norwich in the County of Norfolk, Eng., in 1635. They settled at Martha's Vineyard, and Peter married Mary Morrell, waiting-maid to Rev. Hugh Peters' family. This made a good bargain. John's wife's maiden name was Meriba Gibbs. John and Peter both owned land at the Vineyard. John died about 1690 or 2. His half a share of land given him by the proprietors of Nantucket to come and act as an interpreter, July 4, 1665. He had before been employed here as a surveyor or layer-out of land. Joanna was his oldest child; she signed a paper of her grandmother's in 1662 at the Vineyard. Peter died 1690, and Mary, his widow, in 1704. Peter was a man of talent, learning and piety, and was the grandfather of Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

Thomas Coleman came to Newbury in 1635, and 1660 to Nantucket. He died in 1682. Had Tobias, John, Joseph, Isaac and Benjamin. Isaac was drowned in 1669 by the upsetting of a boat. Joseph died in 1690.

Capt. Christopher Hussey was born in the town of Dorling, in the county of Surry, Eng., about 24 miles S. S. W. from London. He made suit to a young lady by the name of Bachelidor, in Holland, whose father had removed there some time before from London, and was a clergyman, and was then about removing to America, and would not consent for the said Hussey to marry his daughter on any other terms than that he should remove with her to America, which he did and settled in the town of Lynn, in the county of Essex, Mass., where the said Stephen Bachelidor was settled as a minister, and in so early a time of the settlement that Stephen, the son of Christopher, was the second child born in the town. Capt. Christopher and his father-in-law lived a while in Hampton, N. H., where Christopher's mother, a very aged and respectable woman, died. Christopher had two sons, Stephen and John, and two daughters, Huldah and Mary. Huldah, wife of John Smith, lived to be 97 years old. John became a preacher among Friends, and removed to Delaware. Capt. Christopher was cast away on the coast of Florida and devoured by cannibals in 1685.

Stephen Hussey came to Nantucket. His father was one of the first ten purchasers, and Stephen bought out his brethren and became a proprietor of Nantucket. He married Martha Bunker, daughter of George, October 8th, 1676, so that he was here before the death of his father. He was for many years a Friend before there was a Society of Friends here. He nevertheless contended with the other proprietors about land, and sent his son George to college, saying that he was going to bring him up to be a thorn in the side of the proprietors. This George was the famed Mountseur Hickie de Poker. He was expelled from college, but was a man of talent. Stephen died in 1718. In his will he gave his law books to his grandson, Stephen Hussey. His son Bachelidor married Abigail Hull, of Lynn, Mass.

The first Coffin we hear of was Sir Richard Coffin, who accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy in 1066, into England. He had land granted him, and Admiral Sir Isaac visited the proprietor of the Manor of Portege, which has been over seven hundred years in the Coffin family.

Peter Coffin, of Bristol, near Plymouth in Devonshire, Eng., was the father of Tristram Coffin, Sr., of our island. Peter died in England, and his son John also. Tristram took his mother, wife, two sisters and four children, viz.: Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth and James, and removed in 1642 to New England. Joanna, the mother of Tristram, died in 1661, aged 77 years. John, son of Tristram, was born in 1647, and Mary, in 1645, at Haverhill, and Stephen, in Newbury, in 1652. Tristram was one of the first ten proprietors of Nantucket, and moved there in 1661. He was at one time Chief Magistrate. He lived at Coppamet harbor, near Capaum pond, where 'tis said his cellar is now visible. He had a house on the hill and an old one below it. He died October 2d, 1681, aged 76. James, his son, was a Justice of the Peace, and upon the death of John Gardner, Esq., in 1706, was appointed Judge of Probate, which office he held twelve years. He died July 20th, 1720, aged 80 years wanting 4 days. Richard Gardner and John, 'tis said, were brothers. Richard owned two half-shares of land in 1660, or one share. He probably came here in 1666. His wife, Sarah, was a Quakeress long before there was any established Society of Friends here. He was an intelligent man, and was frequently appointed by the proprietors and town to different offices. He died January 23d, 1688. He had a considerable family of children. His son, Richard, Jr., was a Justice of the Peace, and in 1718 was appointed Judge of Probate, which he held ten years, and died in 1728. Nathaniel Gardner, son of Richard, Sr., died in 1713, and I have seen it stated that Abigail, his wife, was the first person buried in the Gardner's burial ground, although I will not vouch for the truth of that.

Elihu Coleman was one of the most distinguished ministers of the Friends' Society this island has ever produced; he lived at the house formerly occupied by his grandson, Elihu, and owned now by the Hoster brothers.

Thomas and Robert Barnard were among the twenty first proprietors of Nantucket; whether Thomas ever lived here is uncertain, but his son did. Thomas's wife's name was Elenor. She married a man by the name of Little after the death of Thomas. Robert lived here towards the west end, near upper Cambridge. Nathaniel Barnard married his daughter, Nathaniel was a husbandman. He died 1718, and his son, Nathaniel, Jr., the same year, I believe.

William Bunker, a French Protestant, went over to England and died there. His son, George, married Jane Godfrey and came to New England and lived at Topsfield. He was drowned in crossing a stream with a load of lumber. His son, William, who was with him, a boy ten years old, succeeded in saving the team, delivered the lumber and got back in safety.

Jane Bunker married Richard Swain, who brought her and her Bunker children to Nantucket. She died October 31st, 1662, being the first person whose death is recorded in our town records.

William married Mary Macy, April 11th, 1669. He lived at Squam and died on the 26th of June, 1712, aged 64 years. His house was taken down to town and is now occupied by Mrs. Sarah James. The spot where he lived is washed away from the East end, I believe.

Sept. 13, 1879

The Nantucket Chapter--Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, will meet next Thursday evening at the house of Miss Lydia Macy on Pleasant street, at half-past seven o'clock. All women who are interested in the work of this society are cordially invited to be present.

At the meeting held at the Sea Cliff Inn last Tuesday evening, after a delightful talk from Mrs. Masury, it was decided to print the names of those men, identified with the island's earlier history, whose descendants are eligible as members of the society. This list will be enlarged at the next meeting:

Daniel Allen, jr.	Thomas Gardner, jr.
Edward Allen,	Stephen Hussey, 1775-
Francis B. Brown,	76,
Josiah Barker, 1775-76,	Bachelor Hussey,
Samuel Barker,	George Hussey,
Shubal Barnard, '75, '76	George Hussey, 2d,
Joseph Barnard, 1775,	Benjamin Hussey,
Benjamin Barnard,	Jethro Hussey,
Jonathan Barnard,	Joseph Hussey,
Jonathan Barney,	Stephen Hussey, 2d,
Samuel Barrett,	Robert Hussey,
Thomas Bunker,	Obed Hussey,
Benjamin Bunker,	William Hussey,
Benjamin Bunker, 2d,	Christopher Hussey,
Silas Bunker,	(tything man March
Bachelor Bunker,	15, 1777)
Josiah Coffin,	Joseph Horton,
Micajah Coffin,	Thomas Harrox,
Peleg Coffin, 2d,	Francis Joy,
Peter Coffin,	Benjamin Jenkins,
James Coffin,	Charles Jenkins,
Benjamin Coffin, 2d,	Seth Jenkins,
Robert Coffin,	James Johnson,
Ephraim Coffin,	Peter Long,
Barnabas Coffin,	Richard Mitchell, jr.,
Jethro Coffin,	1775,
Stephen Coffin,	Richard Mitchell,
John Coffin,	Francis Macy,
Joseph Coffin,	Caleb Macy,
Nathaniel Coffin,	William Macy,
David Coffin,	Sylvanus Macy,
Benjamin Coffin, 3d,	Nathaniel Macy,
Timothy Coffin,	Zaccheus Macy,
Elias Coffin,	Joseph Manter,
Stephen Coffin,	Benjamin Merchant,
Francis Chase,	Obed Marshall,
Reuben Chase,	William Morton,
Charles Chase,	Joseph Nichols,
James Chase, jr.,	Solomon Pinkham,
Benjamin Chase,	Daniel Pinkham,
Thomas Chase,	Richard Pinkham,
James Chase, 2d,	Shubal Pinkham,
Ebenezer Calef,	Stephen Paddock, 1775-
Edward Cary,	1776,
John Coleman,	William Peak,
George Calder,	Elijah Pease,
Peleg Coggeshall,	John Ramsdell,
Henry Dow,	William Rotch,
Thomas Delano,	David Ray,
William Ellis,	William Ray,
Francis Ellis,	John Ray,
Frederick Folger, 1775-	Simeon Russell,
1783,	George Russell,
Benjamin Folger,	John Russell,
Benjamin Folger, 2d,	Nathaniel Russell,
Walter Folger,	Sylvanus Starbuck,
Peter Folger,	William Starbuck,
Timothy Folger,	Jethro Starbuck,
Reuben Folger,	Edward Starbuck,
Charles Folger,	Thomas Starbuck (tyth-
James Folger,	ing man Mch 7, 1778)
Barzillai Folger,	Tristram Swain,
Abishai Folger,	Reuben Swain,
Peleg Folger,	Joseph Swain,
Charles Folger, 2d,	Jonathan Swain,
John Fosdick,	Henry Smith (tything
George Freeborn,	man March 15, 1775)
Gorham Fitch,	Christopher Worth,
Alexander Gardner,	Andrew Worth,
Paul Gardner,	John Worth,
George Gardner,	John Waterman,
John Gardner,	Nathaniel Woodbury,
Hezekiah Gardner,	James Williams,
Uriah Gardner,	

Aug. 21, 1897

The Genealogists of Nantucket.

The Island of Nantucket, which has been the cradle home of so many noted and worthy people, is most fortunate in having such a goodly number of men and women who have been willing to devote the best part of their lives to the work of treasuring up the family lines of her sons and daughters. One of the first who took a special interest in the subject of genealogy was Benjamin Franklin Folger. He was a native of the island, and was born April 11, 1777, and died March 3, 1859. He never married but lived a retired life, was shy of strangers, yet fond of the company of those who were fortunate enough to gain his confidence. He had a wonderful memory and became a "walking dictionary" of island genealogy. He committed little or nothing to paper. But fortunately there were those who had the faculty of drawing from him his store of information, and placing it on record, and thus was laid the foundation of several of the genealogies of Nantucket. Mrs. Eliz Barney, mother of Joseph S. Barney, of Nantucket, was born in 1802 and died in 1888. She became interested in the subject of genealogy, and having formed the acquaintance of Mr. Folger, in time drew from him much of his accumulated wealth of genealogical information. She was a lady of leisure, had a love for the work and devoted 40 years to the elaboration of her self-imposed task. Her work comprised six bound volumes of mss., which are in the possession of her daughter, *Mrs. Burgess.

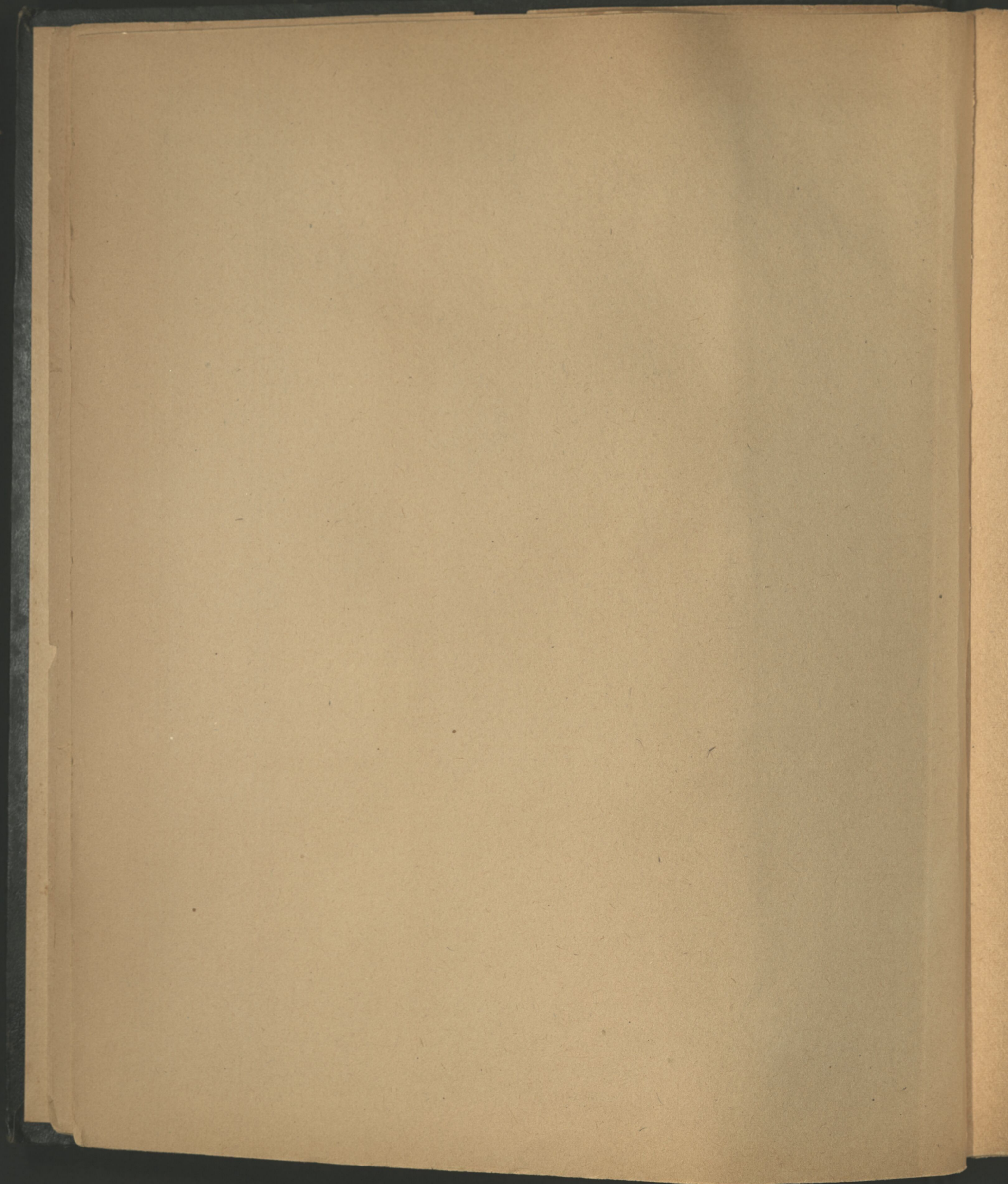
Mrs. Eliza Pollard, sister of the late Frederick Sanford, was another lady possessing the taste, means and leisure for genealogical research. She also devoted the best part of her life to the work of perfecting as far as possible, the family trees of the island. She left as a legacy four large folio volumes, closely written with her own hand, embracing a very full and complete list. Her work is to be placed in the Athenæum of Nantucket for reference. Allen Coffin, Esq., the island lawyer, has published an account of his ancestor, Tristram Coffin, with some account of his descendants for several generations, showing what he could and ought to do for his family line. Mr. Wm. B. Starbuck, the genial collector of Nantucket, has made a careful collection, very full and complete, of a number of the prominent families, gathered mostly from the loose papers of the late Charles G. Coffin. Mr. Philip Macy has, it is said, the most complete necrology of the island, from its settlement to the present time. There are others also who are interested in family history. All the collections named are a credit to those who wrote them for the benefit of posterity, but having carefully examined them all, the writer must in all candor give it as his opinion that the late William C. Folger has left the most complete and satisfactory genealogy of Nantucket, and this statement is no discredit to the others. Mr. Folger was born June 8, 1806, on the island. After gaining his education, he taught school there, and later, on the Cape and in Ohio. He was also a land surveyor for 50 years. He commenced the work of genealogical research some 50 years ago and pursued it until his death. He gathered his materials first from his relative, B. F. Folger, then from the public records, from family history and old Bibles, and by corre-

spondence everywhere. He devoted the best energies of his life to the service. He was quite an aid to Mr. Savage in compiling his Genealogical Dictionary, and to others engaged in similar work, but his labor was mostly a labor of love, for he obtained little for what he performed save in the line of family charts. He has left a worthy monument which should be cared for and preserved. It possible it should be published for the benefit of the public, for it is a perfect mine for genealogical students. His work fills 10 volumes of mss., containing records, most of them complete, of families of Nantucket. The writer spent several weeks, during the past season, with the genial author of this valuable work, and knows whereof he speaks, and improves this opportunity to acknowledge his indebtedness to him, for material in the preparation of a genealogy of his own family.

Mr. Folger died at Nantucket, Nov. 10, 1891, in his 86th year, retaining his memory and faculties to the last. Peace to his ashes and honor to his name.—*O. P. Allen in Magazine of New England History for April.*

[*Mr. Allen probably refers to the granddaughter of Mrs. Barney. Mrs. Eliza B. Burgess.

The entire manuscripts, papers and records of the late William C. Folger, have recently been purchased by Mr. Joseph S. Barney.—Ed.]



Genealogical.

Is there not something in this sense of linked generations, transmitted traditions, the touch of nobility handed on? something enkindling in the memory of scholars, knights, poets, behind one?—Langwill.

Browne—Replying to "M. L. O." Elder John Browne was an early resident of Salem. When and whence he came I believe are still undetermined, but he must have been there as early as 1637, for that year he joined the church and was admitted freeman. He was a mariner and merchant and traded extensively to Virginia and Maryland. He was chosen ruling elder of the church 8th of 5th month (July) 1660, and ordained the following month. This office was an important one in the churches of the colony. His duty was to preach in the absence of the minister and assist in cases of church discipline, and his seat was with the minister in the pulpit. In 1664, finding his duties as a seaman required him to be much absent, he was, at his own request, dismissed from the office of Elder, but afterwards he resumed it again and held it till his death in 1685. The children of Elder John Browne were:

1. Jonathan, b. —, md. 28th of 4th mo., 1664, Abigail (Abiel) Burrell; d. about 1667.

2. John, bapt. July 13, 1638; md. June 2, 1658, Hannah Hobart, dau. of Peter; d. previous to 1677.

3. James, bapt. July 4, 1640; md. 5th of 7th mo., 1664, Hannah Bartholomew; murdered in Maryland by a negro Nov. 12, 1675.

4. Elizabeth, bapt. 14th of 2d mo., 1644; md. July 30, 1664, Joseph Gratton.

John (2) Browne was a master mariner, and like his father and brothers, traded to Virginia and Maryland. By wife Hannah he had 6 children—John (died in infancy), Samuel, John, Peter, Jonathan and Abiel. Of these John and Abiel survived him.

John (3) Brown, b. 21st of 12th mo., 1661, md. Aug., 1686, Rachel, daughter of John and Priscilla Gardner, and they had Rachel, b. Dec. 16, 1687; Hannah, b. April 6, 1689; Elizabeth, b. June 6, 1690, Abiel and James. After her husband's decease, Rachel returned to her father at Nantucket and later became the second wife of her cousin, James Gardner. The daughter, Rachel, married James Chase of Marthas Vineyard and through them the writer traces descent from Elder John Browne.

The surname of the "Elder" and his descendants is almost invariably spelled with a terminal "e," and it is with him rather than his son John, that the designation "of Salem" is usually coupled. The foregoing is but a brief extract from copious notes compiled some years ago from an article on "Elder John Browne of Salem and Some of his Descendants" in the Essex Institute Historical Collection, Felt's "Annals of Salem," Salem court records and other sources, and my notes are at the service of "M. L. O.," or anyone interested, but are too voluminous to publish in detail.

BROWN

Brown—The following regarding the Nantucket Browns may be of interest to Mrs. Belcher, who kindly answered one of my inquiries, and possibly to some others. It has been compiled from many sources, verified where possible with great care, and I am confident is correct so far as it goes:

The first of the name to settle permanently on Nantucket, so far as the records indicate, was George, who married Abigail Trott, daughter of John. Whence he came or who were his ancestors I have failed to learn. He is designated in early Nantucket records as an "Englishman." At the time of his marrying Abigail Trott he was a widower with two children, having previously, and probably before coming to Nantucket, married Sarah Cartwright, daughter of Nicholas and Orange, and granddaughter of Edward Cartwright, said to have come from the Isle of Shoals. Boston Records of Marriages record the marriage of George Brown and Sarah Cartwright May 25, 1715. Nantucket town records record the birth of Sarah Cartwright 8 mo., 14th, 1695. She died 7 mo., 6th, 1719, leaving two children, Priscilla, b. —, and Francis, b. 1 mo., 10, 1719.

Nantucket Friends' records state that George Brown was received into Friends' Meeting 28th of 1st mo., 1719, and that he married Abigail Trott "the 28th of second month called April, 1720." Old Nantucket records state that "George Brown's twins died 1st of 4th month, 1721." He died 2d of June, 1775, aged 83. His children were:

By 1st wife, Sarah: Priscilla, b. —, md. — Bryant, d. —; Francis, b. 1719-1-10, md. 1., Eunice Coffin, 2, Deborah Clark, d. 1797-5-25.

By 2d wife, Abigail: Benjamin, b. 1721-1—, unmarried, d. 1750-1-20; Elizabeth, b. 1723-7-14, unmarried, d. 1800-10-31; James, b. 1724-4-28, md. 1, Mehitabel Dawes, 2, Elizabeth Pinkham, d. April 27, 1782; Joseph, b. 1728-8-19, md. Mary Ellis, d. Nov. 13, 1802; Abigail, b. 1730-8-25, md. Benjamin Macy, d. 1812-7-18; Mary, b. 1732-7-14, unmarried, d. 1789-6-13.

There would seem to be a conflict in the dates of the death of George Brown's twins and the birth of his son Benjamin. The twins evidently died soon after birth (not being named) and about a year after his second marriage. Benjamin also appears on the stage about that time. Assuming that the date of his birth should read 1st mo., 1721-2, all other dates harmonize.

There was a Joseph Brown, physician, said to have come from Rhode Island, who married Tabitha Trott, another daughter of John, some time prior to 1718. He must have died previous to 1723, as March 26 of that year Tabitha Frost and George Brown are named as defendants in a suit brought

by Benjamin Trott to recover house and land mortgaged him by Joseph Brown, (Tabitha Trott married for her second husband John Frost). So far as I have learned, Joseph Brown left no issue. He may have been brother to George, but there is no evidence. Such inference might be drawn from the fact of their marrying sisters and that George named one of his sons Joseph. But on the other hand, his wife had a brother, Joseph, and the names of all their other children are found in the Trott family, viz: Benjamin, Elizabeth, Abigail and Mary.

It is quite certain there was no connection between the Nantucket Browns and "Elder John Browne of Salem." A. H. G.

Elder John Browne, an early resident of Salem, was made a freeman in 1637. He was ruling elder of the church and a prominent man in many ways. He was a mariner and merchant, trading with Maryland and Virginia, went on voyages himself frequently, and was shipwrecked in 1660. His wife was living in 1667; and he died in 1685.

Children, born in Salem: Jonathan, (lived in Salem); John, (died young), James, Jacob, Samuel, John, (born 1642); Elizabeth, (died young), Elizabeth, (born 1644).

Capt. John Brown, baptized in Salem 1642, lived in Salem, married, first Hannah Hobart, 1658, daughter of Rev. Peter Hobart of Hingham. He married, second, Miss Hannah Collins of Salem, 1668.

You will find in the October number 1909 of the Essex Antiquarian, an illustrated quarterly magazine devoted to Genealogy, History and Antiquities, Sidney Perley, editor, a very interesting sketch of the Descendants of the Elder John Browne of Salem. It is brought down to my grandfather John Brown, who was called Nantucket John.

A. L. J.

MAY 27, 1911

Genealogical.

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

A busy season, with its varied interests and diversions, has temporarily put your genealogical department "out of commission." Now that "the summer is ended and the harvest is past," may we not look for its resurrection in the near future? Meantime the following, from notes compiled some years ago, may interest some of your readers, and those whom it doesn't can skip it.

Genealogical publications today are devoting more or less attention to the tracing of American families of royal descent, as well as Mayflower and Revolutionary ancestry. It was while investigating other and different lines one day, in the Boston public library, that I stumbled upon a link connecting one of our Nantucket families with the nobility of Scotland, and, in following the line through Burke's Peerage and Baronage, discovered that it led through various branchings direct to the thrones of three kingdoms—England, Scotland and France.

The Nantucket Calders (the name is now extinct locally, though descendants are still numerous here) and possibly all of that name in America are descended from Alexander Calder of Aberdeen, Scotland, who married Barbara, only daughter of the "Laird" of Skene, and the descent is thus clearly traced through the lines noted above.

From Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.

1. Robert Bruce, King of Scotland, had a daughter,
2. Marjory, who married Walter, the High Steward. Their son was
3. Robert II, King of Scotland. His son was
4. Robert III, King of Scotland, whose daughter,
5. Mary, married George Douglas, Earl of Angus. Their daughter,
6. Mary, (some authorities say Elizabeth) married Alexander, 1st Lord Forbes. They had a son,
7. James, 2d Lord Forbes, and he a son,
8. William, 3d Lord Forbes. His 3d son (2 died without issue) was
9. John, 6th Lord Forbes, whose eldest son was
10. William, 7th Lord Forbes, and his eldest son,
11. John, 8th Lord Forbes. His son,
12. Arthur, 9th Lord Forbes, had a daughter,
13. Elizabeth Forbes, who married James Skene, (the Laird of Skene) who represented the county of Aberdeen in Parliament 1646-7. He left 3 children: John, who succeeded him; James, hanged at Edinburgh in 1680, having been associated with the Covenanters at Queensferry; and a daughter
14. Barbara, who married her cousin, Alexander Calder of Aswanlie, in 1682. They had 3 children, Alexander, William and
15. Robert Calder, who emigrated to America and married Hannah Lawrence of Charlestown, Mass. Their son,
16. Samuel Calder, married Ruth Coffin of Nantucket. They had 7 children, viz:

CALDER

Margaret, born 1762,
Hannah, born 1754, married Jonathan Mooers.

Robert, born 1757, married Lydia Brock.

Josiah, born 1760, married Merab Folger.

Samuel, born 1762, married Nancy Ellery.

James, born 1765.

Andrew, born 1769, married Lydia Coffin.

*From Kings Philip III, of France,
Edward I, of England, and
James I, of Scotland.*

1. Edward I, King of England, married Margaret, daughter of Philip III, King of France.

2. Edmund Plantagenet, 2d son of above, had a daughter,

3. Joan Plantagenet, who married for her second husband Sir Thomas de Holland. Their son,

4. Thomas de Holland, married Lady Alice Fitzalan. Their daughter,

5. Lady Margaret Holland, married John Beaufort, Marquis of Dorset. Their daughter,

6. Lady Joan Beaufort, married James I, King of Scotland. Their daughter,

7. Princess Jane Stuart, married George Gordon, Earl of Huntley. Their daughter,

8. Lady Elizabeth Gordon, married William Keith, Earl of Marischal. Their daughter,

9. Lady Agnes Keith, married Sir Archibald Douglas of Glenbervie. Their daughter,

10. Johanna, married James Skene. Their son,

11. Alexander Skene, married Margaret Johnston. Their son,

12. Alexander Skene, married Janet Burnet. Their son,

13. James Skene, (the "Laird") married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur, 9th Lord Forbes. Their daughter,

14. Barbara, married her cousin, Alexander Calder of Aswanlie.

The Skene ancestry is interwoven with that of many lines of the nobility of Scotland, famous in history and fiction. The line of Calder I was able to trace several generations back of the Scottish ancestor's alliance with the Skenes, but it became merged with and lost among the thanes of Cawdor (the earlier form of the name) associated with the history and traditions of Cawdor castle, immortalized by Shakespeare as the scene of King Duncan's murder by Macbeth. Macbeth, by the way, was a thane of Cawdor, but whether in the direct line of ascent from the Calders of Aswanlie does not appear, and possibly the descendants of the latter may not care to inquire too curiously. Nevertheless, the student of genealogy must accept what he finds, ever bearing in mind the warning:

"Your family thread you can't ascend
Without good cause to apprehend—
You may find it waxed at the other end
By some plebeian vocation.
Or, worse than that, your boasted line
May end in a loop of stronger twine
That plagued some worthy relation."

Arthur H. Gardner.

The Cape Ann Advertiser is publishing a series of articles on "The Old Burying Ground and some of its Occupants." In its issue of the 21st ult., it continues its account of the Ellery family, from which we take the following:

A beautiful miniature of Capt. Epes Ellery, son of Nathaniel, taken while on one of his voyages to England, is in possession of his daughter, Miss Anne Mary Ellery of Gloucester. Capt. Ellery was a highly esteemed shipmaster. His sister Nancy married Capt. Samuel Calder, also an eminent shipmaster. On one of his voyages up the Mediterranean, in 1793, he was captured by Algerine pirates and held as a slave for four years in the city of Algiers, till ransomed by the United States Government. On his arrival home he met with a very hearty reception from his fellow townsmen, they greeting him with a general turnout and a band of music. He bought the Ellery mansion, corner of Middle and Hancock streets. He retired from his profession with a competence, and was appointed Surveyor and Inspector in the Gloucester Custom House, which office he held till his death. A miniature of him painted abroad is in possession of his daughter, Mrs. David Elwell.

OBITUARY.

(From the Columbian Centinel, Dec. 24, 1817.)

At Gloucester, suddenly, Samuel Calder, Esq., aged 55, Surveyor of the district of Gloucester and a Selectman of the town, formerly of Nantucket. A man who sustained himself through various distinguished vicissitudes of fortune with gentlemanly urbanity, unshaken fortitude and exalted patriotism, and has left his fellow-citizens a rich legacy in the example of his virtue.

March 8, 1879

Oct. 21, 1911

DOINGS OF THE NANTUCKET Historico-Genealogical Society.

THE FAMILY OF CARTWRIGHTS.

The following appears to be an almost complete record of the Nantucket clan of Cartwrights:

Edward Cartwright came from the Isle of Shoals to teach fishing about 1676. Bought Pocomo Neck and died there July 2d, 1705.

1. Edward Cartwright married 1st, Elizabeth—; and 2d, Mary Trott of Boston. His children were

2. Nicholas.

3. Sampson, born 1677, Jan. 26. Married Bithiah, daughter of Joseph Pratt.

4. Susannah, born 1680; married William Stratton.

5. Edward, born 1683; married Ruth West of Martha's Vineyard.

6. Mary, born 1687.

Number 2.—Nicholas Cartwright, married — and had:

7. Sarah, born 1695; married George Brown.

8. Eleanor, born 1697.

9. Hope, born 1699; married Thomas Crook.

10. Lydia, born 1701.

11. Nicholas, born 1705.

Nicholas Cartwright died in 1706.

Number 3.—Sampson Cartwright, married Bithiah Pratt; and had

12. Alice, born 1702.

13. Hezekiah, born 1707; married Abigail, daughter of Dr. Joseph Brown.

Number 5.—Edward Cartwright, married Ruth West; and had

14. Bryant; 15. Edward; 16. Silas; and 17. Samuel, married Anna, daughter of John Swain.

Number 9. Thomas Crook, married Hope Cartwright; and had

18. Elizabeth, born 1721.

19. Thomas, born 1722.

20. Shubael, born 1724.

21. Susanna, born 1725.

22. Sarah, born 1726.

23. Andrew, born 1729.

24. Lydia, born 1730.

25. Eunice, born 1732.

26. Ann, born 1734.

27. William, born 1736.

Number 13.—Hezekiah Cartwright, (died May 15, 1791); married on March 7, 1731. Abigail Brown, born 1715; died October 21, 1797; and had

28. Priscilla, born 1733.

29. James, born 1735; married 1st, Ruth, daughter of Uriah Gardner, no children; 2d, Love, daughter of Francis Macy.

30. Rachel, born 1737; married Jabez Macy, son of Jabez Macy.

31. Mary, born 1739; married Ebenezer Coffin, son of Alexander Coffin.

32. Abigail, born 1741; married Barnabas Gardner, son of Jonathan Gardner.

33. Joseph, born 1743.

34. Jonathan, born 1745; married Deborah, daughter of Robert Macy.

35. Thomas, born 1746.

36. Benjamin, born 1748; married 1st, Elizabeth, daughter of David Bunker; 2d, Abigail Gardner, widow of Peter Gardner and daughter of Jonathan Paddock.

CARTWRIGHT

37. Bithiah, born 1750; married John Macy, son of Robert Macy.

38. John, born 18th September, 1752; married Mary, November 16, 1776, daughter of Edward Starbuck.

39. William, born 1755.

40. Seth, born 1760; married in Virginia.

Number 17.—Samuel Cartwright, married Anna Swain; and had

41. Elizabeth, born 1743; married Peleg Swain, son of Peleg Swain.

42. Phebe, born 1745; married 1st, Nason Meader; 2d, David Joy, son of David Joy.

43. Deborah, born 1748; died single.

44. Benjamin, born 1750; married Rebecca Luce of Martha's Vineyard.

45. Jonathan, born 1753; died single.

Number 29.—James Cartwright, married (second wife) Love Macy.

46. Lydia; married Peleg Mitchell, son of Richard Mitchell.

47. Phebe; married David J. Starbuck son of Silvanus Starbuck

48. Ruth; married Job Thurson of Rhode Island, no children.

49. Love; married Henry Barnard, son of Stephen Barnard.

50. Joseph; married Priscilla, daughter of Joseph Brown.

Number 35.—Jonathan Cartwright, married Deborah Macy; and had,

51. Deborah; married Thomas Swain.

Number 37.—Benjamin Cartwright, married Elizabeth Bunker; and had

52. Lois; married 1st, Richard Bunker, son of Richard Bunker; 2d, Paul Ray son of John Ray.

53. Thomas; married Elizabeth, daughter of Shubael Gardner.

54. Eunice; married James R. Myrick, son of Jonathan Myrick.

55. Eliza; married Seth Swain, son of Francis Swain, by his second wife, widow of Peter Gardner.

56. Mary; married John Whippey, son of Coffin Whippey.

57. Alexander; married Phebe, daughter of William Joy.

58. Frederick; married Eliza, daughter of William Riddell.

59. Lydia; married John F. Coffin, son of Isaac Coffin.

Number 39.—John Cartwright (died April 24, 1837); married, November 16, 1776, Mary Starbuck (who died November 30, 1839); and had

60. Hephzibah; married Matthew Jones, son of Silas Jones.

61. John; died single.

62. Mary; died aged 8 years.

63. Lydia; married Frederick Hussey, son of Zaccheus Hussey.

64. Sally, born March, 1785; married 1st, Matthew Clark, son of Matthew Clark of Boston; 2d, Samuel Gelston son of Roland Gelston, son of Dr. Samuel Gelston; 3d, Frederick Hussey, (No. 63).

65. Eliza; married Thaddeus Coffin, son of Thaddeus Coffin.

66. Charles Worth, born January 2d, 1790; married Susan, daughter of Abisha Hayden.

67. George B.; married Elizabeth, daughter of Zaccheus Hussey, no children.

68. Nancy; died in infancy.

69. Edward; died aged 19 years.

70. Ann; died single.

71. Mary, born November 6, 1797; married Peter F. Ewer, son of Silvanus.

72. Eunice, born November 30, 1799; married Peter F. Ewer, first wife.

Number 45.—Benjamin Cartwright, married Rebecca Luce; and had

73. Phebe; married 1st, John Maccoord; 2d, John Gardner of Kennebeck; 3d, Joseph Sayer of Kennebeck.

74. Elizabeth; married Reuben, son of Simeon Glover.

75. Ann; married Obed Joy, son of David Joy, Jr.

76. Benjamin; married Mary Grose of Cape Cod.

77. Alexander; married Hester Barlock of New York.

Number 51.—Joseph Cartwright, married Priscilla Brown; and had

78. Joseph B.; married Emeline, daughter of Libni Barnard.

79. James.

80. George C.; married Eliza, daughter of John Brown.

Number 54.—Thomas Cartwright, married Elizabeth Gardner; and had

81. David G.; married Elizabeth, daughter of Elias Ceely.

Number 58.—Alexander Cartwright, married Phebe Joy; and had

82. William J.; 83. Alexander; 84. Phebe; 85. Benjamin; 86. Lydia J.

Number 59.—Frederick Cartwright, married Eliza Riddell; and had

87. Susan P.; married Thomas Paddock, son of Hezekiah.

88. Eliza M.

89. Abby S.; married Oliver F. James, son of Thomas James.

Number 64.—Frederick Hussey, married Lydia Cartwright; and had

90. Mary; married Capt. David C. Baxter.

91. Lydia; married Andrew J. Morton.

Number 65.—Matthew Clark of Boston, married Sally Cartwright, 1806-7 and had

92. William; married in San Francisco.

93. Matthew; died single.

94. Mary Abbie, born 1st December, 1813; married Andrew Lawrence, November 1838.

Matthew Clark died in Boston, 1815, Deputy Collector. Mrs. Sally (Cartwright) Clark, married Samuel Gelston; and had

95. Sarah G.; married Franklin King of Boston.

96. Ann M.; married William M. Bates.

Samuel Gelston died 182-.

Mrs. Sally Gelston married Frederick Hussey; and had

97. Elizabeth; married Alexander Chase.

Number 66.—Thaddeus Coffin, married Eliza Cartwright; and had

98. Thaddeus; died single, fell from yard-arm of a ship.

99. Horace; married Ann M. Folger was poisoned in West Indies.

100. Ann Eliza; married Charles E. Gorham.

Number 67.—Charles Worth Cartwright, married Susan Hayden; and had

101. Charles; died single.

102. John; married Ellen Weld.

103. Eliza; died single, 1872.

104. Susan; married John Newell.

105. George B.

106. { Frederick; died single.

107. { Annie; married Dr. L. R. Sheldon: leaves one son.

Number 68.—George Brown Cartwright, married Elizabeth Hussey; no issue.

Number 72.—Peter Folger Ewer, married 1825, 5th month 24th, Mary Cartwright, 2d wife; and had

108. Ferdinand C., born 1826, 22d May; married, 9th December, 1854, Sophie, daughter of Benjamin Congdon.

109. Margaret F., born 1833, 26th January; married Charles E. Coffin, September 13, 1855.

Number 72.—Peter F. Ewer married Eunice Cartwright, 1st wife; and had

110. George Alexander, born July 24, 1821; married Finidad ———, of Valparaiso.

111. Margaret, died in infancy.

Peter F. Ewer died in Nantucket, 1855.

Number 79.—Joseph B. Cartwright, married Emeline Barnard; and had

112. Susan B.; 113. Eliza R.; 114. Joseph B.; 115. Abigail.

Number 81.—George C. Cartwright, married Eliza Brown; and had

116. Eliza B.

Number 82.—David G. Cartwright, married Elizabeth Ceely; and had

117. Emily R.; 118. Harriet.

Number 103.—John Cartwright, married Ellen Weld of Boston; and had

119. John, born 1832; married ——— Johnstone, Boston.

120. Ellen; married Henry Jones.

121. Annie; married James Richardson.

122. Charles; married (a widow) Norfolk, Virginia.

123. Susan; married Philip H. Folger.

124. James.

125. Edmund.

126. Mary; married George Coffin.

127. Sarah; married ——— Gallucha.

128. Wallace.

129. Frederick.

DRY AS DUST.

For the Inquirer and Mirror.

Another Correction.

MESSERS. EDITORS:—Will you please correct "Dry-as-Dust" again? His article was really so valuable, and to me, so interesting, that I am sorry it could not have been corrected in Ms. that it might have been perfect first. He speaks of Joseph B. Cartwright as marrying Emeline, daughter of Libni Barnard. The same Emeline, after his death, married my father, Capt. George W. Coffin, and in behalf of my beloved step-mother, I correct the statement in reference to the children of Joseph B. Cartwright. They were but two in number: Lydia B. Cartwright, who died in infancy, and Joseph B. Cartwright, the dear playmate of my childhood, at once my second cousin and my step-brother, who was killed almost instantly by a fall from the mast-head of the Abigail, of New Bedford, and was buried in the Pacific Ocean, when he was but about sixteen years old.

May I not mention that a new descendant of James Cartwright (29) has recently appeared in Boston, by the name of Helen Cartwright McCleary? To me it was a sad coincidence that with the genealogy of the Cartwright family there should appear in the same paper the announcement of the death of one who received the name by marriage, and bore it worthily. When Ellen M. Cartwright died, a bright star paled into the light of heaven, and another immortal wore a starry crown.

PHEBE A. HANAFORD.

CARTWRIGHT.

In the "Annals of Portsmouth," I noticed the name of George Cartwright as one of the commissioners appointed by the king for New England. It is said that he seconded all the measures proposed by Sir Robert Carr who was a very turbulent and arbitrary man. "The violence of their proceedings rendered them odious to the people. They were recalled by the king. Cartwright was taken by the Dutch on his homeward bound passage. He had taken minutes of the proceedings of the Commissioners and of the opposition they met with, but he lost all his papers at the time he was captured, and could never recover them, which deprived him of the opportunity of making so general a complaint as he intended."

In Henry B. Stanton's book—Sketches of Reformers and Reformers of Great Britain and Ireland, "I find (page 31) a Major Cartwright mentioned as one of England's early reformers and that Canning called him "that old heart of sedition."

In a book called "The Mechanic" by Mrs. Futhill, occur the following sentences: "The genius of Franklin would have forced itself into notice, through any obstacles, and had he even been educated for a clergyman, he might, like Dr. Cartwright, have become a famous mechanic. * * Dr. Edmund Cartwright, the inventor of the power loom, was educated at Oxford University (England). Until he was forty years of age, he paid no special attention to mechanics, although from his boyhood he had displayed a fondness for them, but from that time, during the remainder of a long life, he was employed in the invention and perfection of various machines which have given him extensive celebrity."

From a Chicago newspaper which comes to me every week, I clipped the following spicy paragraph attracted by the name which my maternal grandmother bore in her maiden days:—the name which has grown dearer still to me because borne by one chosen friend who won it by marriage, and has ever worn it with honor. Would that I could hear her voice to day, as I have heard it ring out the praises of the Lord in the Chapel at Nantucket! But here is the Chicago paragraph:

"The late eccentric Methodist preacher, Peter Cartwright, described the sort of religion that comes and goes in flashes, and which his experience brought him into contact with a good deal more than he liked, as lightning-bug religion."

Among the names of the earliest settlers in our country will be found that of Elizabeth Cartwright, whose will is dated 1640, and Jane, wife of Arthur Cartwright, who died in 1671.

In the list of books at the close of Rev. Wm. R. Alger's "History of Doctrine of a Future Life" this may be seen. "Cartwright, Christopher. Authority in Matters of Religion, and the Soul's Immortality, vindicated in two sermons. London 1647."

P.A.H.
Feb. 5, 1873

Cartwright Again.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 23, 1880.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—On my study table I found (last Friday night) a number of letters, and papers in wrappers, while by the side of the table was a huge pile of newspapers—regular visitors—which had accumulated in my absence. The letters were hastily perused, and then a strange wrapper won attention. Opening it I found a paper called *The Panama*, with a picture at its head representing a globe, whereon is seen North and South America, and the slender isthmus for which the paper is named and where it was printed. Steamship, rail-car and star-spangled banner speak therein of American enterprise, and the motto is enough to do any heart good. It is this:—

"For the cause that lacks assistance;
For the wrong that needs resistance;
For the future in the distance;
And the good that I can do."

The paper was dated "Panama, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1880," and far off as was the land of its creation, here it was less than five weeks, on my table, having, as I guess, visited Callao first. (Well, well, I only wish I could travel over the same road!) A naval officer had written "compliments, &c.," upon it, then sent it to another naval officer, whose family name is on the crumbling gravestone in the old, old burying ground on the Madaquet road, and "the gude wife" of the genial commander sent it to me. Why? I hope it was for the sake of "auld lang syne," but I am sure it was also because of the mention of a name we hold dear and sacred for the sake of those who bore it whom we knew and loved, and for the fact that we are of the Cartwright blood, and are interested in every mention of any bearing the name. But, as a temperance woman, I am sorry to say that in this case the item is not creditable to the individual, though it may not reflect discredit on the family. It is headed, "The Sale of a Choice Cellar;" and goes on to say:

"One of the most remarkable and interesting sales of choice wines which have occurred of late years, says the London *Morning Post*, took place at the auction rooms of Messrs. Christie, Mason & Woods, King street, St. James is recently, when the contents of the carefully-stocked cellar of the late Mr. W. S. Cartwright, of Newport, Monmouthshire, were disposed of. Mr. Cartwright, who owned "George Frederick" the Derby winner of 1874, and "Ely," the winner of many racing cups, including the Goodwood Cup in 1865, was in the habit of celebrating his victories on the turf by laying down a few dozen of the best wines to be procured in each particular year. Acting upon that plan, he soon accumulated a fine cellar of wines, which are now lying in the vaults of Messrs. Harvey & Sons, Bristol. Some good prices were realized, and the sale was attended by a large number of connoisseurs."

Then follows a description of the wines and prices, more interesting to a wine-bibber than to me, but showing that there are those who waste money in London as well as in other places; and the whole statement shows that the Cartwright of the paragraph wasted his money; and possibly would not have been, at this time, "the late" individual, if he had ignored the turf and the wine-cellar all his days.

As I never claimed perfection for the Cartwrights, I am not at all dismayed by this new evidence that they have not all, and always, "renounced the world, the flesh, and the devil." And if I had any chagrin at finding a non-perfect member of the family, I will take refuge in the thought that he may not be a Nantucket Cartwright.

P. A. H.

By the Name of Cartwright.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Reading in a work recently published in London, entitled "History and Mystery of Precious Stones," by William Jones, F. S. A., author of "Finger-Ring Lore," etc., I found in the third chapter called "A Chaplet of Pearls," among many other quotations concerning those oyster-jewels, this by William Cartwright (1650):

"Whether those orders of thy teeth now sown
In several pearls, enrich each channel one."

Whereof I comprehend little save that the old poets celebrated the beauty of teeth like pearls, which were rarer when dentists were fewer. The couplet did not interest me so much as the fact that the rhyme was penned by a Cartwright. Let family Cartwright also notice—for on Nantucket the Cartwrights are not a clan, if so be only the original purchasers and earliest settlers head the clans—that another Cartwright has recently passed away, leaving the good name which the Cartwrights are always desirous to win and keep.

The *New Covenant*, of Chicago, prints the following, from the pen of Rev. B. F. Snook:—

"Departed this life, in the 57th year of his age, August 14th, at his residence in Steamboat Rock, Ia., Bro. D. B. Cartwright. Bro. Cartwright was one of the early pioneers of this place, and, during his life-time, was an active, energetic man. By hard work and faithful zeal, he rose to a high position in the community. He was eminent for all manly qualities—was highly esteemed for his high sense of honor and nobility of character. He has long been an earnest and devout believer of Universalism. He was one of the charter members of our Church,—lived his faith and helped with his good influence and money to a liberal degree. He was regular in his service at church and Sunday-school. It was never too hot, too cold or too wet for him. He was ever in his pew when possible. His faith was good to live by and sweet to die by.

Gently his spirit rose to meet his God, like the sun's golden decline, after a beautiful life. He rests in peace and sleeps the sleep

"From which none ever wake to weep."
We miss him in our church. It is a severe stroke. May God help us to bear it and to be more faithful; and may he bless and comfort the bereaved family till we meet in the great reunion on the other shore."

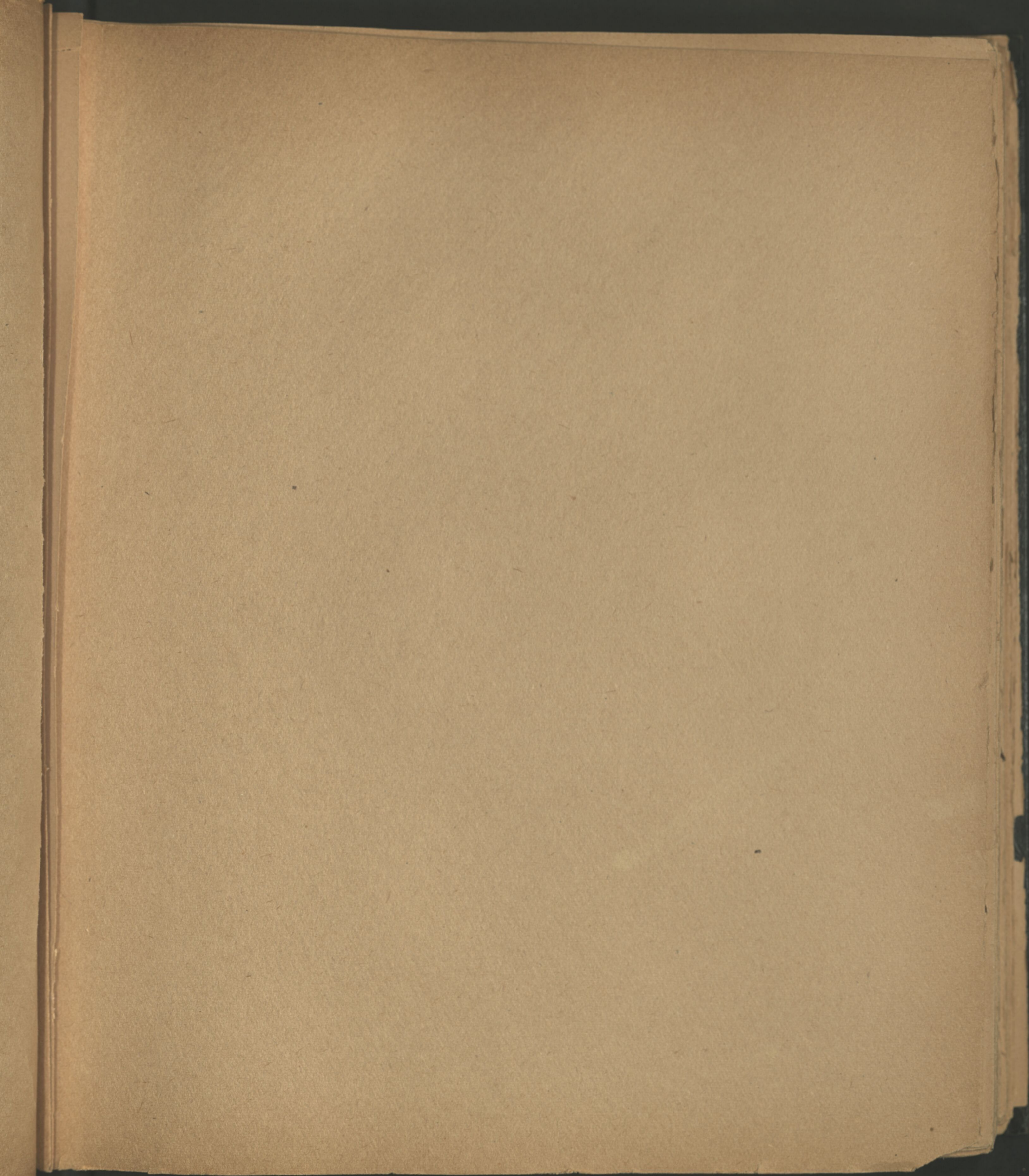
Does anyone know if this Cartwright was Nantucket born or of Nantucket descent? Being of Cartwright lineage I am interested in asking. Yours truly,

P. A. H.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 9th, 1880.

Sept. 27, 1880

Nov. 27, 1880



CHASE

Are You a Chase?

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

Are you a Chase? If you are you will probably be interested in common with all other Nantucketers of Chase descent in the Annual Reunion of "The Chase-Chase Family Association" which is this year to be held in Boston, at the Hotel Lenox on Boylston street, on Thursday, September 1, commencing with a business meeting at 10 o'clock, followed by a social gathering and a reunion dinner at 1 o'clock.

Family gatherings in honor of the early ancestors who settled in the New World are increasing in number year by year. Our Nantucket Coffin family gathering is a notable example, and all over New England similar assemblies of descendants of early pioneers, Hoveys, Pillsburys, Fairbanks, etc. have been held, with meetings at longer or shorter intervals.

Moved with this spirit, several members of the Chase family residing chiefly in New England met at Hartford, Ct. in July, 1899, and organized "The Chase Chase Family Association." It was duly incorporated under the laws of Connecticut, with John C. Chase of Derry N. H., as president, and Omar P. Chase, of Andover, Mass. as secretary-treasurer, and in the following year seven thousand invitations were sent out to persons of Chase descent to meet at Newburyport for a first reunion on August 36, 1900. Nearly one hundred fifty responded in person; others unable to attend sent letters; an interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held and the association successfully established.

September 5, 1901, the second annual reunion was held at Providence, R. I., the third at Salem, Mass., September 4, 1902, and the fourth at Roxbury, Mass., September 3, 1903. The reunion for this year is therefore the fifth in order. These gatherings remind one of the meetings of the Sons and Daughters of Nantucket, although inasmuch as the members come from widely scattered localities and have not previously known each other except in local squads, the acquaintance is not so general as among the Sons and Daughters, but year by year these local squads are becoming mutually acquainted, new members are taken in and given the right hand of fellowship, and each year the social enjoyment is greater than before.

Most of the Chases appear to be descended from three brothers, William, Thomas and Aquila, who were among the early settlers in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, of whom William came to Roxbury in Gov. John Winthrop's fleet in 1630. His name appears in the records of the first church in Roxbury, of which John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians" was then and for nearly sixty years the pastor. Thomas (from whom the Nantucket Chases are descended) and Aquila, coming later, had grants of land in Hampton, N. H. There was also a John Chase who came from the Barbadoes and settled in Providence, R. I. in 1730, and Judge Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a descendant of an ancestor who settled in Maryland.

William afterwards removed to Cape Cod and settled at Yarmouth in 1637, and from him most of the family in southeastern Massachusetts derive their origin, while the descendants of Thomas and Aquila are chiefly found in Newburyport, Salisbury, Amesbury, Salem and other towns in Essex county, Mass. and in neighboring towns in southeastern New Hampshire, from which places as centres, they have gone out all over the country.

Among the notable members of the Chase family, the best known probably was Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Others were Bishop Philander Chase of Illinois, and his son Philander Jr. Bishop of Charleston, S. C., Carlton Chase, Bishop of New Hampshire, who dictated the first telegraphic message ("What hath God wrought") ever sent in America which was sent from Baltimore to Washington over the Morse telegraph line just completed, Dr. John B. Chase of Taunton, Benj. Chase of Chester, N. H., Judge Henry Martyn Chase of Barnstable, Mass., and Solon Chase of Maine.

The first settler in Nantucket by the name of Chase was James, grandson of Thomas, of Hampton, N. H., and son of Isaac, who settled on Martha's Vineyard, where James was born January 15, 1686, and although the Chase family in Nantucket can not rival the Coffins or Folgers in numbers or celebrity, yet they have played no unimportant part in its history, on sea and land, and it is hoped that some of them, Chases by name or descent, may be present at the coming reunion.

But whether able or not to be present, it is earnestly desired that every one of them will send his own name and address, and those of any others whom he may know wherever they may reside, to Mr. Omar P. Chase, secretary, Andover, Mass., who is making up a genealogical record, which the association wishes to make as complete as possible.

Alfred Bunker,

(a Chase descendant)

Boston, August 16, 1904.

TO THE CHASE HEIRS.

MIDDLEPORT, Meigs Co., Ohio, }
Aug. 12th, 1874. }

Before leaving for England last March, to investigate the matter relating to the so much talked of Chase Estate, said to belong to the Chases in America, I promised on my return to lay the result before you all. Much to my regret, the funds furnished to meet my expenses were so small that I could not remain to complete the genealogy on that side, and to wind up the matter. However, before returning, I fully disposed of the story that there was anything in the Townley Estate that could benefit any one in America in any way.

There is an Estate of large value called the Chase Estate, which has been wanting heirs or next of kin for many years, who have been advertised for several times, and I have the number of the advertisement. This is doubtless the Estate so much spoken of in the Chase family during the past fifty years. Exactly whom the heirs are (they are in America) I cannot discover till the English Genealogy is completed. It is now in the hands of a Genealogist in London, who has sent to me for more funds. At the time the Estate was first advertised, it was said to amount to £90,000, besides valuable real estate.

Now, should you feel disposed to meet the expense of completing the Genealogy and investigation for the sake of seeing the thing finally and fully settled, I am ready to carry out my part at once. My solicitor, whom I selected personally, is now at work collecting all the facts bearing upon the case. I saw Chases in London who knew a good deal about the Estate, and they were as anxious as we are to see it disposed of for the sake of knowing to whom it belongs. It never will do to let it drop here, as it will come up again in twenty or thirty years.

While in London I obtained the names of over fifty thousand advertised estates, many of which belong to parties in this country, and which can readily be recovered if the heirs could be notified. Arrangements were made with a reliable claim agent in London to investigate any of them that I might name. Should there be parties in your neighborhood who have reasons for supposing themselves to be interested in an estate in England, you will do them a favor by notifying them of the above.

As our Treasurer, Oliver Chase, died May 6th, last, all who remit should do so to me direct, by Draft or Post Office Money Order, and I will acknowledge all receipts of money, by letter.

Sincerely Yours,

GEO. W. CHASE.

1874

The Chases of Nantucket.

We take the following from a publication known as the "Chase Chronicle." It was sent to the magazine for publication by a Nantucketer, presumably of the Chase lineage:

The Chases of Nantucket, Massachusetts, are members of the family in the Thomas line, descendants of Isaac, one of the younger sons of Thomas, who, for his second wife, married Mary Tilton of Martha's Vineyard, to which island he then removed, and from this neighboring island one or more of his twelve children crossed over to Nantucket and became the progenitors of the Nantucket branch of the family.

It has never been a numerous family in that town, but its members have always borne an honorable part in local affairs and some of them have won a national renown.

In the Chronicle of October 1911, under the title "A Naval Chase," we gave a brief account of the achievements of Reuben Chase of Nantucket, who, during the Revolutionary War was one of the petty officers under Commander John Paul Jones, on the "Bon Homme Richard," when she captured the British frigate "Serapis," upon which occasion he was commended by Commander Jones.

In the July number of 1912, we published an account, sent us by his grand niece, Miss Charlotte B. Chase of New Bedford, of the gravestone placed at his grave, and the unique nautical epitaph inscribed so displeasing to the family, that Reuben's sons removed the stone and, as tradition says, used it as a doorstep with the written face downward.

In the recent world war, one of our naval heroes was Quartermaster Howard U. Chase of Nantucket, who, as recorded in the Chronicle of April 1918, was the last to leave the Torpedo-Destroyer Jacob Jones, which was torpedoed and sunk off the Irish Coast in December, 1917, and who, for his bravery and service upon this occasion, received from U. S. Sec'y. of the Navy, Daniels, a special letter of official commendation.

But not in war alone, have the Chases of Nantucket brought honor to the family name. In the Chronicle of October 1918, are recorded the names and voyages of a dozen or twenty members of the family who, as captains of whale-ships, followed the peaceful occupation of whaling and did their part to make Nantucket at one time the greatest whaling port in all the world, an occupation in which Reuben Chase of Revolutionary fame afterward engaged. Such is the honorable record of which any family might well be proud. Who would not be proud of being a Nantucket Chase?

A Leaf from the Life of My Great-grandfather's Great-grandfather.

BY ALLEN COFFIN.

With the death of Edward the Confessor, was practically terminated the Saxon dynasty of England. William, Duke of Normandy, whom Edward had appointed his successor, landed at Pevensey, on the 28th of September, 1066. He met Harold on the field near Hastings, and, after a long battle, Harold fell pierced with an arrow, and his soldiers fled from the field panic stricken. The Norman Conquest was thus achieved, and William, the Conqueror, soon after crowned King.

Accompanying William was an army of 60,000 men—volunteers from adjacent parts of the continent, who crowded to his camp at the mouth of the Dive, eager to share in the vicissitudes of the campaign. This was a wonderfully romantic age, and William was aided by many sovereigns and princes and a vast body of nobility from the different kingdoms. Those who accompanied the conqueror became the barons and knights and esquires and sergeants of feudal times, and, in the divisions of the riches of the conquered domain became proprietors of vast estates, castles, abbeys, villages and even entire towns.

There was one man among William's conquering host in whom most of this large assembly will ever have an abiding interest. He was a General of the Army, and his name was Richard Coffin. From what province he came, or what ancestry he boasted, or what life he had pursued prior to his adventurous campaign, are facts which no friendly hand has yet lifted from the shroud of oblivion. He shared in the spoils of the conquest, became a tenant of the crown, and his name was written in the Domesday Book. All of the followers of William were noble in right of their victory and foreign birth, and the parish of Alwington, in the County of Devon, appears to have been conferred upon him with the title of Sir Richard Coffin, Knight, &c. Portledge was the Coffin manor, and, through a period of more than eight centuries, streaming down to the present time, an unbroken line of inheritance has been preserved.

In the history of the County of Devon, in England, honorable mention is made of Sir Ellis Coffin, Knight of Clist and Ingarby, in the days of King John; of Sir Richard Coffin, of Alwington, in the time of Henry II; of Sir Jeffrey Coffin and Combe Coffin under Henry III; and numerous other knightly descendants during successive reigns till the time of Henry VIII. Sir William Coffin, sheriff of Devonshire, was highly preferred at the court of Henry VIII, and accompanied the King, as one of (18) eighteen chosen by him, on a tournament in France, in 1519. He was Master of the Horse at the coronation of Anne Boleyn, and a gentleman of the Privy Council. He was also High Steward of the manor and Liberties of Standon, County of Hertford. At his death he bequeathed to his royal master, King Henry, with whom he had been in especial grace and favor, all of his hawks and his best horses and a cart. As he left no issue he conveyed the manor of East Higgington, County of Devon, to his eldest brother's son, Richard Coffin, Esq., of Portledge. Sir William's Monument, in Standon Church, is mentioned in Weever's Funeral Monuments (p. 534).

Nicholas Coffin, of Brixton (one account says Butler's Parish), in Devonshire, in his will, dated September 12, 1613, and proved November 3, 1613, mentions his wife, Joan, and sons Peter, Nicholas, Tristram, John, and daughter Anne. He was the grandfather of the emigrant to New England.

Peter Coffin, of Brixton, in his will, dated December 1, 1627, and proved March 13, 1628, provides that his wife, Joan (Thember) shall have possession of the land during her life, and then the said property shall go to his son and heir, Tristram, "who is to be provided for according to his degree and calling." His son John is to have certain property when he becomes 20 years of age. He mentions his daughters Joan, Deborah, Eunice and Mary, and refers to his tenement in Butler's Parish called Silferhay. He was the father of the emigrant.

COFFIN

John Coffin, of Brixton, an uncle of the emigrant, who died without issue, in his will, dated January 4, 1628, and proved April 8, 1628, appoints his nephew, Tristram Coffin, his executor, and gives legacies to all of Tristram's sisters, all under 12 years of age.

I have been led to seek the cause of Tristram's removal to America, but upon that subject the oracles are silent and tongues dumb. Was it that he might enjoy a larger religious liberty, or to escape persecution, or was it the same love of adventure that induced his ancestor, Sir Richard Coffin, to embark with the Duke of Normandy six centuries before? Let us look at the contemporaneous history of England. We shall find that the time which covers Tristram's mature life in England, about fifteen years, marks a most eventful period—the moment when intellectual freedom was claimed unconditionally by Englishmen as an inalienable right, and when ecclesiastical forms were not spared by the revolutions of the time.

James I, whose reign had been adorned by Shakespeare and Bacon, died in 1625, when Tristram was 20 years old. Charles I had been upon the throne but two years when Tristram's father died. The Petition of Right, in 1628, sought to limit the powers of the Crown, and the King soon after abolishing the Parliament and established the Star Chamber. Puritanism was making rapid strides, and large numbers of Puritans were leaving England. So great was the exodus that the King prohibited their departure, and Hampden, Pym, and Cromwell were prevented from leaving. About this time the Duke of Buckingham was assassinated. In 1638 the Scots, to maintain their ecclesiastical rights, took up arms against the King, having framed the celebrated Solemn League and Covenant, and sustained the Parliament in its opposition to Charles. The Earl of Strafford and the Archbishop of Canterbury, as chief advisers of the King, were impeached and beheaded, (the former in 1641, and the latter in 1644) The Presbyterians, who were now a majority in the Commons, procured the exclusion of the Bishops from the House of Lords, in 1641, which was followed by an act, in 1643, entirely abolishing the Episcopacy, so that Charles began to realize that without Bishops there would be no King. Under these circumstances the Long Parliament convened.

The irrepressible conflict between Charles and the Parliament came to a crisis in 1642, and in August of that year the royal standard was raised at Nottingham. The King was generally supported by the nobility, the landed gentry, the High Church party, and the Catholics; and the Parliament was sustained by the mercantile and middle classes and the lower order of the great towns. On which side of this conflict would Tristram Coffin most naturally have gone? He was of the landed gentry, and I think a High Churchman. Conformably to his father's will he was to be provided for "according to his degree and calling." He must, therefore, have had a calling—a profession—he may have taken holy orders. He was unquestionably a royalist and a Cavalier, and the very year of the appeal to arms, 1642, after the conflict had been waged, Tristram Coffin at the age of 37 left all of his comfortable estates in Old England and embarked for America, bringing with him his wife and five small children, his mother, then aged 58 years, and two unmarried sisters, and none of them ever returned. I believe that, having embraced the royal cause, he was compelled to leave England, and took with him all of his near relatives; that his valuable estates at Dorsetshire and at Brixton, the tenements in Butler's Parish mentioned in his father's and uncle's wills, were sequestered. That he was a leading spirit in the time of Charles I, and proved his loyalty by unmistakable acts which rendered him obnoxious to the Round Heads and Parliament fanatics, I have unshaken confidence.

He was rich in England—he was otherwise when landed in America. He married Dionis Stevens, of Brixton, County of Devon. He first settled at Salisbury, Massachusetts, and the same year removed to Haver-

hill, where his name appears as a witness to the Indian deed of that place, dated Nov. 15, 1642. Three more children were born to them in Haverhill, and one at Newbury. Of their nine children, the last born in England and the first born in America died in infancy. All of the others married and had children. He was licensed to keep an inn at Newbury, and a ferry across the Merrimack River. He subsequently returned to Salisbury and became a county magistrate. He came to Nantucket, in 1659, on a prospecting voyage, having obtained Peter Folger, from Martha's Vineyard, as an interpreter of the Indian language. The company which purchased the island was formed at Salisbury after his return. His son, James Coffin, who came in the boat with the family of Thomas Macy, which voyage Whittier has immortalized in his poem of "The Exiles," had doubtless accompanied his father on the former voyage. All of the early deeds conveying land in Nantucket to this company recite first the name of Tristram Coffin, as a grantee. He and his sons at one time owned about one-fourth part of Nantucket and the whole of Tuckernuck.

I do not think that personal religious persecutions had anything to do with his removal to Nantucket, although he doubtless despised the intolerant spirit of Essex County, which prompted the flights of Roger Williams and Thomas Macy, notwithstanding he was at the time a county magistrate.

His place of residence in Nantucket is described in a deed as being at Northham or Coppomet Harbor, (Capaum Pond being probably open to the sea,) near the old shear-pen gate. He doubtless had other houses in this vicinity, where a village grew up around him, and a monument has recently been placed upon the spot supposed to have been his homestead.

He was the first Chief Magistrate of the island, having been commissioned by Lord Lovelace, on the 29th of June, 1671; and, together with Thomas Mayhew, who was the first Chief Magistrate of Martha's Vineyard, and two associates from each island, constituting a General Court for the two islands, enacted the first prohibitory liquor law of which the world has any record—a marvel of legal preciseness and acumen.

He died in Nantucket, on the third day of October, A. D. 1681, at the age of 76, and probably sleeps in the ancient burial ground on the hill, just east of the Maxey's Pond.

"The earliest ray of the golden day
On that hallowed spot is cast;
And the evening sun, as he leaves the world,
Looks kindly on that spot last."

One year from next October will occur the second centenary of the death of Tristram Coffin. The multitude of descendants all over the world who claim him with pride as their common ancestor, may desire to rear a suitable monument to his memory in the land where he died, and where his "liberal, high-minded, and christian character," not inappropriately compared by Benjamin Franklin Folger, with that of William Penn, found such practical opportunity of expression in his relations with the Indians. I feel that I echo the sentiments of the descendants in Nantucket when I invite all the other descendants to a grand reunion of the Coffin family in Nantucket, in October, 1881, to participate in exercises commemorative of a noble life—the life of our common ancestor, Tristram Coffin, the first of his name in America.

NOTE.—The author acknowledges himself indebted to Charles G. Coffin, Esq., and William C. Folger, Esq., for much valuable information above given.

DEC EMBER 6, 1879.

Minister of the Crown.

BARRINGTON, Nova Scotia, May 21, 1881.

ALLEN COFFIN, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—I received some time ago a circular, I presume from a member of the Tristram Coffin Reunion Association, to be held on your island this summer. The writer is a direct descendant of the Tristram Coffin in question. My grandfather was born on Nantucket, was three years old when his father, whose name was John Coffin, removed to this place about the year 1750, and who had four sons and two daughters, all of whom settled in this county, as also their descendants mostly, except one whose name was Tristram, who finally settled in the Eastern part of the Province. It is likely that the name will be represented from here by some member or members of the family. My father, who died in 1854, was personally acquainted with Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. I notice in the articles of the Association that any person proving himself a descendant, may become a member of the Association by paying to the secretary and treasurer fifty cents as an admission fee. I accordingly enclose to you fifty cents each for myself, Thomas Coffin, William Henry Coffin, Edgar Horner Coffin, of Barrington, and Isaac Coffin Crowle of Shelburne, who was named in memory of the old Admiral. His mother's maiden name was Coffin, who died about three months ago, aged 90 years.

Her brother Peter Coffin is yet alive, residing in Halifax. Many of our family descendants are scattered through the states, principally Massachusetts. The writer has long been associated with the political affairs of our dominion, having represented the county of Shelburne in Nova Scotia Legislature for 12 years previous to 1867, and from that time to 1878 in Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, the last five years holding a portfolio as a Minister of the Crown and receiver-general. Would be glad to meet you if health permit; not having enjoyed very good health for some time, may not be able. Wishing you all success in the affair,

Yours very truly,
THOMAS COFFIN.

Descendants of James and Stephen.

NEW YORK, N. Y., May 11th, 1881.

ALLEN COFFIN, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find check for \$4.50 to constitute the following nine persons members of the Coffin Association: Mrs. Phebe G. Dornin, William Coffin Dornin, Mrs. Mary J. Dornin, Arthur Evans Dornin, William Coffin Dornin, Jr., and Florence Dornin, New York; Mrs. Abbie G. Strong, Mrs. Emma D. Brown, South Orange, N. J., and Mrs. Harriet E. Evans, Hudson, N. Y. The line of relationship I indicate on next page, as I see you ask for it.

MY LINE:

Tristram Coffin married Dionis Stephens.
Son Stephen Coffin, married Mary Bunker.
Son Stephen Coffin, Jr., married Experience Look.
Son Zephaniah Coffin, married Merriam Macy.
Son Stephen Coffin, married Mary Bunker.
Son Noah Coffin, married Lydia Bunker.*
Son George Bunker Coffin, married Abigail Allen.
Daughter Phebe G. Coffin,† married William H. Dornin.†

*Also a descendant of Tristram's son James.
†My mother and father.

MY WIFE'S LINE:

Tristram Coffin married Dionis Stephens.
Son James Coffin, married Mary Severence.
Son James Coffin, married Ruth Gardner.
Daughter Sarah Coffin, married Jeremy Gardner.
Son George Gardner, married Eliza Chase.
Son Elisha Gardner, married Ruth Meder.
Daughter Eliza Gardner, married Samuel Badger.
Daughter Sally Badger, married Solomon Wescott.
Daughter Harriet E. Wescott,* married Robert W. Evans.*

*My wife's mother and father.
I expect to be present with my family at the Reunion. Please acknowledge receipt of enclosed check, and oblige,

Yours respectfully,
WILLIAM COFFIN DORNIN.

For the Inquirer and Mirror.

ROBERT COFFIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The query propounded by "P. A. H.," in the INQUIRER AND MIRROR of Oct. 27, 1883, touching the personage of Robert Coffin, mentioned by Mr. Shebna Rich in his history of Truro, &c., as having been the pilot of the "Mayflower," in 1622, has not been answered by any of your correspondents to my knowledge; neither has there been offered any suggestions concerning the Robert Coffin referred to by "E. W. C." in the paper of Nov. 5, following, as having been a legatee under the will of Samuel Nicholson, of Salem County, N. J., dated 1694.

Concerning the Robert Coffin of 1694, I think there can be no doubt. The fourth son of Peter and Abigail (Starbuck) Coffin was the first American Robert, born in the year 1667. He married Joanna Dyer, the widow of Henry, and the daughter of John Gilman, of Exeter, N. H. This Robert Coffin died May 19, 1710, without issue. There was no other Robert Coffin born until 1704. The Jacob Coffin mentioned by "E. W. C." was not a Coffin. The first Jacob Coffin being a son of Benjamin and Miriam (Woodman) Coffin, and not born until June 11, 1756.

Now to return to the Robert Coffin of Pilgrim fame, who piloted the Mayflower, in 1622. I have to remark that I was surprised to find such a name in Mr. Rich's book. I do not know his authority for the same, but, accepting it as correct, I have been led to speculate a little upon the query of "P. A. H.:" "Was this Robert Coffin a relative of our common ancestor, Tristram?"

Let us look at the probabilities. Plymouth, from whence the Mayflower sailed, was the great seaport of southwestern England, during the early part of the seventeenth century. The people of Devon and Cornwall were peculiarly a maritime people. A man old enough to have been taken as a pilot for the American coast in 1622, because he had previously been on the coast, must have been born prior to 1600. Tristram Coffin was born in 1605, at Brixton, within five miles of Plymouth. Robert and Tristram could hardly have been brothers, as the mother of Tristram, Joan (Thumber) Coffin, was born in 1584, and was only sixteen years old at the commencement of the seventeenth century. The pilot, Robert, may have been a cousin or Uncle of Tristram's. From 1605 to 1622, their lives were, of course, contemporaneous. How much longer we can only conjecture. But, supposing Robert to have been twenty-five years old at the time the Pilgrims left England, Tristram would have been about seventeen. It is therefore easy to perceive that Robert Coffin, the pilot, may have been alive and in active life at the time Tristram took his departure from England, in 1642. Tristram's eldest son, Peter, was then a lad of ten years, and may have had pleasant recollections of his relative Robert. So that, when, in after life, as sons were born to him in America, after the use of the names of Peter, Jethro, and Tristram, as more nearly in the family line of succession, how natural for the fourth son to be called Robert, in remembrance of that other relative remaining in England, the Plymouth voyager and pilot of the Mayflower.

Again: If the Robert Coffin who piloted the Mayflower was not a very old man in 1622, he may have made many other voyages to America afterward. He may have commanded the very vessel on which Tristram and his family embarked, and the mystery of Tristram's departure, as suggested in the Life of Tristram Coffin, (page 21,) might be more satisfactorily accounted for by admitting such a possibility. Even at the date of the birth of the Robert Coffin mentioned by "E. W. C.," the old pilot may have still survived; and if he followed the maritime career of his earlier life, and sought out his relatives during voyages to American ports, it would be no marvel if he had looked into the eyes of and danced upon his knee, the first American-born Robert.

I should be glad to know more of this pilot, Robert Coffin, and of the ancestors of Tristram. I have faith to believe that the parish records of some of the towns in South Devon, England, will reveal the true history of the family line, when they can be thoroughly searched. Perhaps the Robert Coffin mentioned in the Life of Tristram Coffin (page 10) as signing an agreement in relation to certain tenements in Welles-Coffin, and the old pilot are one and the same man.

A. C.

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

Robert Coffin, the Pilot of the Mayflower.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me to ask through the INQUIRER AND MIRROR of "W. C. F.," or some other of your genealogically or historically inclined readers, if the Robert Coffin mentioned as a pilot of the Pilgrims was a relative of Nantucket's first Chief Magistrate, Tristram Coffin. Mr. Shebna Rich, in his valuable book "Truro, Cape Cod," says: "It was the intention of the Pilgrims to settle south of Cape Cod. By some it is stated they intended to settle on the Hudson; that Robert Coffin, the pilot, was bribed by the Dutch, not to land near their plantation." For the honor of the Coffin name, I am glad that Mr. Rich could add, "I have seen no evidence of Coffin's treachery." Further on Mr. Rich says, speaking of the time when the Pilgrims were deliberating where to settle: "During the deliberations, Robert Coffin, the pilot, who had before been on the coast, told them of a great river and a good harbor, over against Cape Cod, about eight leagues distant, and a company was chosen to go upon a third discovery. So narrowly escaped Truro from being the Plymouth of the New World, and Old Tom's Hill from becoming hallowed ground." It seems that the Pilgrims sent ten men in a shallop, who "coasted around the bay, but seeing no promising opening, kept on to their objective point, with Coffin for their pilot." (p 77.)

In Col. Higginson's "Young Folk's Book of American Explorers" (p 326) he has an extract from Bradford's narration of the voyage of the Mayflower, wherein it is stated that when sailing toward Plymouth, "the seas were grown so great, that we were much troubled and in great danger; and night drew on. Anon Master Coppin bade us be of good cheer; he saw the harbor." Was this Master Coppin the pilot, Robert Coffin? I suppose so. But was he of the same English stock as the patriarch Tristram? I pause for a reply.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

P. A. H.

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 5, 1883.

ROBERT COFFIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your issue of Oct. 27th, over the signature of "P. A. H.," I notice an article in relation to Robert Coffin. In the book of Wills of Salem County at Trenton, N. J., in Liber A, page 143, will be found the will of Samuel Nicholson, dated 1694; in this will he bequeaths to his "friend Robert Coffin" a portion of his wearing apparel, &c. (Samuel Nicholson came with J. M. D. Fenwick in 1675 to Salem County, there settled and died.) Can Mrs. Hanaford or any of your readers give any information as to this Robert Coffin? We also find in Liber G², page 391, Jacob Coffing bought land on Timber Creek, Gloucester County, N. J., in 1700. In Liber A, page 144, Jacob Coffing sold lands in Gloucester County to Ezekiel Siddons, in 1709. Liber A, page 35, Roger Hawkins sold land to Jacob Coffing in 1708. Is it not probable that this Jacob Coffing was one of the family? If Robert Coffin or Jacob Coffing had families, none of them are left in this vicinity. My family, which came to this state in 1768, have no knowledge of them.

E. W. C.

COFFIN

THE FAMILY OF COFFIN.

The first of this name of whom we have found record, is Sir Richard Coffin, (who in 1066, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, in his incursion into England,) where he was called General. He had awarded to him the Manor of Alwington, on the borders of the Severn. One of the descendants of Sir Richard, was Sir William Coffin, High Sheriff of the County, in the reign of Henry VIII. Not many years ago Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin visited the Manor of Portlege, then in the possession of a gentleman named Coffin, to whom it had descended in a direct line from the first Sir Richard, it having remained in the family seven centuries.

Peter Coffin, of Brixham, in the County of Devonshire, England, married Joan Thimber, and had

Number 1. Tristram, born 1605; married Dionis (?) Stephens.

2. John, wounded in Plymouth Fort; died 8 days after.

3. Eunice, born in England; married William Butler in America.

4. Mary, born in England; married Alexander Adams, in America; He died in England; Joan died 1661, aged 77, in Newbury.

Number 1. Tristram; his mother, his wife and the two sisters, came to America about 1642, and settled in Salisbury.

Before leaving England he had

5. James, born August 1st, 1640; married Mary, daughter of John Severance.

6. Peter.

7. Tristram.

8. Elizabeth.

Tristram went to Nantucket A. D. 1661, and lived there with his family, at Coppamet Harbour—now called Capaum—where the cellar of his house was not long since to be seen. He was some time Chief Magistrate and died October 2d, 1681, aged 76 years. Tristram removed from Salisbury to Haverhill and there these children were born

9. Mary, born 1643-5; married Nathaniel Starbuck.

10. John, born 1647, October 3d; married Deborah, daughter of Benjamin Austin.

11. Stephen, born May 11th, 1652.

Number 5.—James Coffin, married Mary Severance of Salisbury, December 1663. He had fourteen children, and according to 9, Farmers' genealogy, went to Nantucket in 1660, (according to Jethro Starbuck's account in the boat with Thomas Macy and Edward Starbuck in 1659). He was Justice of the Peace and in 1706, upon the death of John Gardner, Judge of Probate, was appointed to that office and held it for twelve years, and died July 26th, 1720.

One of his children, was

12. Dinah; married Nathaniel Starbuck, 20th of 11th month, 1690.

Drawn as Dust
July 19, 1873



COFFIN REUNION—1881

Two hundred years after the death of Tristram Coffin over five hundred of his descendants from Maine to California came to Nantucket to honor his memory. See chapter VIII.

COFFIN.

In a book called "Annals of Portsmouth," which I came across when mousing in the library of the Essex Institute in Salem, after I had made my first visit to Portsmouth, and revelled in historic sight-seeing, I found a Peter Coffin mentioned. He was an Assistant Justice of the Court. He was one of those who signed a *mittimus* which placed Rev. Mr. Moody, a dissenting clergyman in Portsmouth, in jail on Great Island, where he had to spend six months, for no worse crime than daring to think for himself. I'm afraid some of the early Coffins were bigots as well as Tories. They were not to be classed with the ignorant certainly, for in a list of subscribers to "Prince's Chronology," I find the names of Peter Coffin, M. A. of Exeter, N. H., and of Tristram Coffin of Newbury, the latter subscribing for six copies, Samuel G. Drake, the editor of the N. E. Historical and Genealogical Register says (page 189 of vol. vi. for 1852) that the individuals whose names are in that list "may justly be regarded as the principal *Literati* of New England, who flourished about the beginning of the last century. The great majority were born before 1700, some as early as 1670, and some even earlier than that." In the same volume of the "Register" (page 248) I found mention of Hon. Nathaniel Coffin, merchant tailor, 1707. James Coffin, cordwainer, Stephen Coffin, tailor, 1707, and Tristram Coffin, Jr., tailor, Newbury, 1654, so that the Coffins, then as now, could work with hands as well as head, and *vice versa*.

In looking over records which mention the Coffins of Mass. and N. H., I find it to be true that the same names are given from generation to generation. Dr. Henry Wheatland of Salem, the venerable President of the Essex Institute, once told me that because of this fact he was often enabled to trace the lost genealogies of many who applied to him.

In the vii. vol. of the "Register" prepared by Drake, the well known genealogist, (whose son married the lamented and lovely Emma Valentine of Nantucket) I find mention made of a sermon delivered at Burton, Maine, June, 1821, by Nathaniel H. Fletcher at the funeral of Rev. Paul Coffin, D. D. It was published in Kennebunk, and of its 33 pages 7 were occupied with Dr. Coffin's farewell sermon, and 13 with a sermon concerning Dr. Coffin's death preached by Levi Loring, surviving Pastor. From these it seems that Dr. Coffin went to that town, then called Narraganset, in 1761, and labored alone as the only minister for sixty years, lacking 3 years and 5 months. A long pastorate!

Among those who took the oath of allegiance at Newbury in 1678 were Tristram Coffin and James Coffin.

I find recorded the death of Rev. Charles Coffin, D. D. at his residence near Greenville, Tenn., 3d June, 1853, aged 78. He was born in Newburyport, 15 Aug., 1775. He emigrated when a young man to East Tennessee, and "became eminent in that region for learning, talents and piety." He was successively President of Greenville and Maysville Colleges in Tennessee.

Before the Revolutionary war the name of Peter Coffin stood highest on the list of tax payers. He paid £2, 18s. 6d. Sarah, his daughter, married Rev. Obadiah Parsons on Jan. 28, 1775. She died Mar. 6, 1819. Their son William, born in 1778, studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Wm. Coffin, and at an early age went out surgeon's mate in the U. S. frigate "Constitution." He finally settled in the practice of his profession at North Yarmouth, Me., where he died in March, 1810. He was a kind and skilful physician, and was polite and gentlemanly in his manners. His wife was Judith, daughter of James Porter: she died Oct. 16, 1817. Another son, Obadiah, born in 1782, a youth of uncommon mental development, was injured in intellect by intense application to study (and is said to have died about the time of his father's decease). The oldest daughter, Elizabeth, born in 1770, married Amos Rhodes, of Lynn, and died about 1808. Polly, born in 1784, married Jabez Hitchings, of Lynn, and died in 1825. These ladies were both highly esteemed for their amiable and virtuous dispositions. The other children of Mr. Parsons are believed to have died young.

Peter Coffin was one of the County convention called to consider the late acts of Parliament, and was afterward one of the new Provincial Congress. He was also elected first Lieut.-Col. of the 6th Essex Regiment, Mass. Militia, in Jan. 1775.

COFFIN

COFFIN.

In March, 1864, I received the following letter which may be of interest to some bearing my former name, as well as to me.

New York, March 28, 1864.

"Madam:—Your letter of the 23d inst. has been forwarded to my hand, as I shall be absent several days from Albany.

The 'Nantucket Papers' were privately printed at Albany, and have never been in the market. The edition was 150 copies, which were finely bound and used as presents to literary friends and libraries.

A few copies, perhaps half a dozen, have found their way into the hands of book dealers and have been sold at from \$6 to \$10. A few days since one was sold at \$8. I can only say, at present, that if you desire, I will leave a standing order in the hands of a bookseller through whose hands they would be liable to pass, and when the next one comes up, will retain it for you. There are many references to your ancestors Coffin and Folger, in the book.

I have in Manuscript a second series of 'Nantucket Papers' and enough to make a volume of papers relating the Colonial History of Martha's Vineyard, while these colonies were annexed to New York.

Very Truly Yours,

FRANKLIN B. HOUGH."

But I will draw these notes to a close, only expressing the hope that whoever shall write about Nantucket women will not forget to mention the honored women who have been teachers there in bygone years—Sarah C. Easton, Martha Mitchell, Alice Mitchell and others, who have passed upward to their heavenly rest. And let not "Aunt Heppy" be forgotten. A relative writing to me from Brooklyn, N. Y., humorously says, "Aunt Heppy (Hepsibeth Coffin) was principal of the high school for many years; i. e. she taught the best school on the Island. I was one of her pupils in 1810. I was in the junior class. There are a few and only a few of my school or classmates left. Charles G. Coffin and his brother Henry, were at the same time at school. The house where she taught was in School street one door from Fair street. The house has been taken down and another erected on the ground. If I had time to write and thee to read, I could fill a book with amusing matters connected with that school and the teacher, but thee wouldn't believe half of them though they would all be true. A—H—, long distinguished for propping up the corner of the Phoenix Insurance Company's office was the only member of the Senior class. His studies consisted in opening and shutting the scuttle in summer, and in carrying up wood and making fires in the winter. I, with others of the Junior class, had each the joint of a whale's back-bone to sit on, and there we received our first lessons in the science of letters. What does thee think of that for a high school? Aunt Heppy, if living, wouldn't be considered a very competent teacher for these times. Aunt S—G— still has the chair that Aunt Heppy sat in at her desk. I shall recommend her to will it to thee when she has done with it."

So much for "Aunt Heppy" and her school. The writer of the sketch must forgive the publicity now given. It was too good not to be shared.

P. A. H.

Feb. 7, 1873

Of the Nantucket progeny which settled in Cincinnati in the early part of this century, the Coffins have much the oldest trunk to their family tree. The little island was only a way station to their venerable pedigree. They can trace direct to the Norman Conquest, and if family records had not been twisted out of all shape during the middle ages, they could, no doubt, be able to go back to the Trojan war. Sir Richard Coffin, knight, came in the train of William, the Conqueror, to England in 1066, and, out of William's real estate grab-bag, drew the estate and manor of Alwington, in Devonshire, which remains to this day in possession of the Coffin line. It is known as Portledge Manor. Various knights of the name figure in prominent sequence through the reigns of the Henrys and the Edwards for centuries, and Sir William Coffin was so highly preferred at the court of Henry VIII, that the King chose him to be one of his eighteen assistants in a tournament in France in 1519. So on, till we strike Nicholas Coffin, of Devonshire, who died in 1603, having five children, one of whom bore the good old name of Tristram.

Now it so happened, in the troublous times of the Stuarts, that the Coffins of Devon took up with the cause of Cromwell, and, on the restoration of Charles II to the throne, they knew it was their time to disappear. So Tristram Coffin, being then governor of Plymouth, with the rank of Colonel, surrendered his land to confiscation, and embarked to America with his wife, Dionis, his mother, two sisters and five children. This was in 1642, and from this famous ancestor sprang the well-nigh countless tribe of Coffins in the United States. He first settled at Salisbury, Mass., but removed, bag and baggage, to Nantucket in 1660, to escape the intolerance and persecution of the Puritans. He had become an outspoken Quaker.

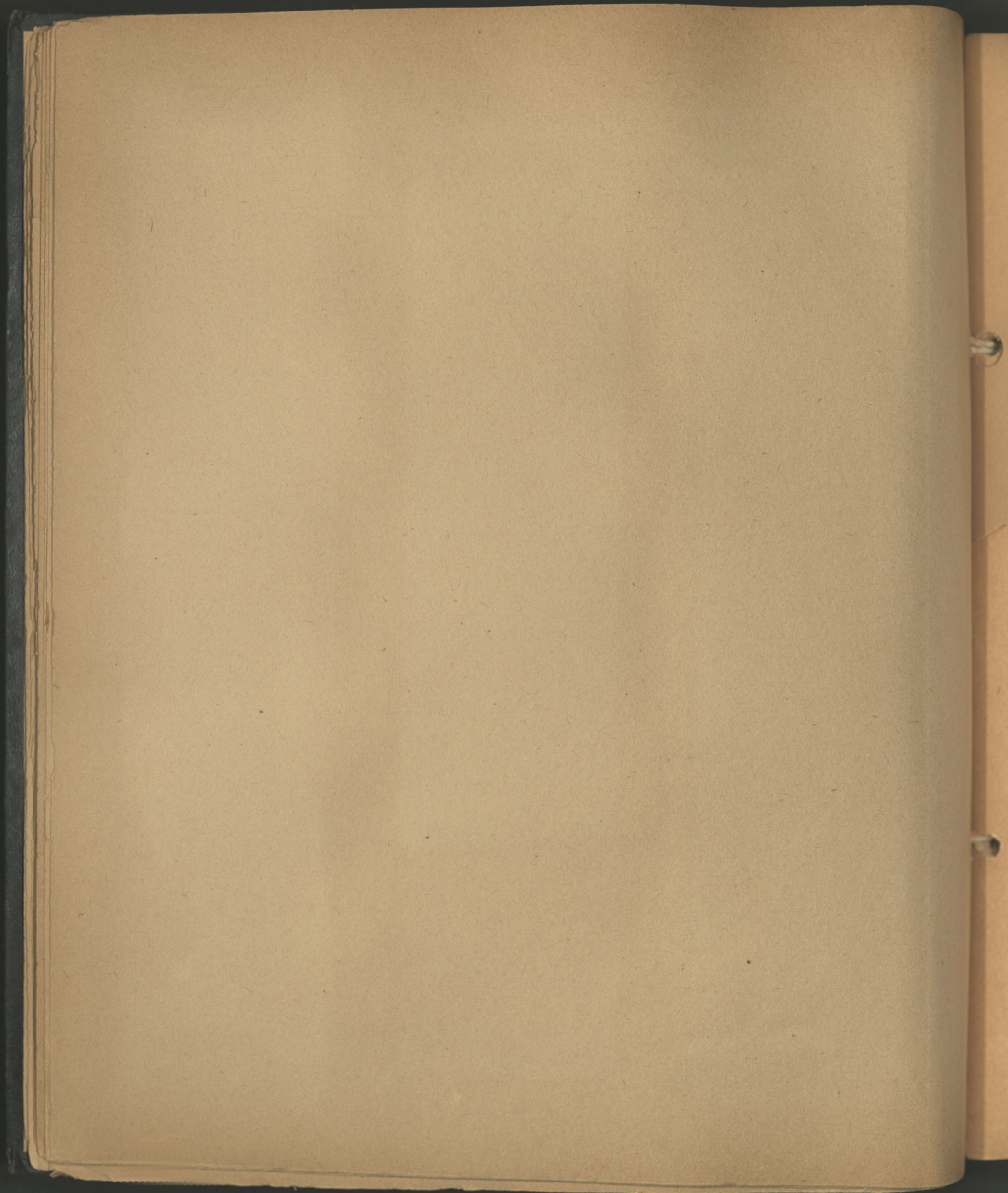
At one time, Tristram Coffin (or Coffyn, as he spelled it) and his sons owned about one-fourth of Nantucket, and the whole of the little island of Tuckernuck, to the west of it, which he bought of the old sachem, Potconet. For a term of years he was chief magistrate of Nantucket, a very great dignity in those days, for, being separately chartered, both Nantucket and Marthas Vineyard could rank their magistrates on a par with the colonial governors. And it may be as well to say here that this fact has been enough to over-rule the objection once urged against the admission of Nantucket's descendants to membership in the Society of Colonial Dames.

But if that were not enough, they would be eligible on the ground that Nantucket was for a time a dependency of New York. Tristram Coffin's letters to the colonial government of New York are preserved in the archives of the Department of State at Albany.

P. A. H.

Dec. 19, 1872

Oct. 12, 1907



The Colemans of Nantucket.

Dr. Walter S. Coleman, of Portland, Maine, was the speaker of the day at the eighth annual reunion of the Coleman Association, held at Newington, Maine, a few weeks ago. Dr. Coleman is a direct descendant of Thomas Coleman, one of the first settlers of Nantucket, and he read a very interesting paper at this annual gathering of the Colemans, entitled "The Nantucket Colemans". It was most favorably received by the many Colemans present, who found it of unusual interest to learn about the branch of their family which had settled on Nantucket.

Dr. Coleman's paper reads as follows:

* * * * *

"Fellow kinsmen, or, to be more intimate, Cousins:

This is a new experience for me, albeit a pleasant one. In ordinary intercourse with people it is considered bad taste to talk about ourselves, but I think on this occasion, perhaps, we are justified in so doing.

It is said by some that when a man begins to think about his family tree it is a sign of approaching age. Perhaps it is, but your essayist is of the opinion that most of us do not realize until we are older that we have a "background", so to speak.

When I realized, a few years ago, that my forebears might deserve a little investigating, I confess that when I began the task, fascination for it grew upon me to an astonishing degree. I know of no one who has had an easier task digging out his family than myself. A few questions from one town clerk and I had it all, and I am of the eighth generation from the water's edge.

I must of necessity only skim the surface of my subject—otherwise I would produce something that would sound like a Chapter from Genesis.

If you scratch a Nantucket Coleman deep enough, you will smell the sea. Five generations of them at least depended upon the sea for their livelihood, and many of them await in her bosom the last trump.

That part of the Coleman family which is responsible for my presence here today had its birth on the Island of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts, and it is of this little island that I wish to speak today.

In the remote past, when the world was young, a mighty glacier pushed its majestic way down across New Hampshire and Massachusetts, down across the White Mountains and the Berkshire hills, and continued in its steady flow into the sea, and when the inevitable melting took place there was left Nantucket, the most perfect example (science tells us) of a terminal moraine in the world today. At no point is Nantucket more than eighty or ninety feet above the level of the sea. Its proximity to the Gulf Stream makes the climate warm in winter, and, during the summer, the soft winds that blow incessantly keep it delightfully cool.

There is very little forest growth on Nantucket, rather the island resembles the open moors of the old country, and, during the summer, when the spring flowers are at their best, they form a never-to-be-forgotten carpet of bloom.

COLEMAN

It was the good fortune of Mrs. Coleman and myself to visit Nantucket two or three years ago, and, while it was early in September, we could easily imagine the beauty that must have been there in June.

Nantucket is approximately fifteen miles long and six miles wide and comprises about 30000 acres. Into this island paradise came eventually the white man. They found two or three small tribes of Indians living there.

Theirs was a peaceful conquest—no bloodshed, nothing but the friendliness of relations until the last Indian died in January, 1855.

It was among these white settlers that we find the man whose family name we bear—Thomas Coleman. And now to the manner in which this settlement was accomplished. The historian states: "Thomas Mayhew became the first Colonial purchaser of the islands south of Cape Cod in October, 1641. His deed was based upon a grant from the then King of England."

"At that time the occupants of the islands were tribes of North American Indians. Some arrangements had to be made with them by purchase before he could occupy their territory. Next a company of ten men was formed to purchase the Island and found a colony. These ten men were: Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Peter Coffin, Richard Swain, Thomas Barnard, Christopher Hussey, Stephen Greenleaf (ancestor of the poet), John Swain, John Bishop and Thomas Mayhew who, you see, reserved a share for himself.

Each of these ten then chose an associate and their names were: Tristram Coffin Jr., Edward Starbuck, John Smith, Robert Barnard, Nathaniel Starbuck, Robert Pike, James Coffin, John Bunker, Thomas Look and Thomas Coleman.

Incidentally it was John Swain who chose Thomas Coleman as a partner. These twenty men then bought the island from Thomas Mayhew, the purchase price being thirty pounds and two beaver hats, one for Mayhew and one for his wife. Thirty pounds was cheap enough for the island, but I understand that the hats were valued at five pounds each which is approximately twenty-five good American dollars, and, I submit to you, some price for a hat even now.

The deed from Mayhew to the purchasers was dated July 2, 1659. An inquiry always arises why Macy, Coffin, Starbuck, and their associates purchased Nantucket? Records indicate that the three men above named found their environment in Massachusetts Bay far from congenial. Starbuck was an Elder in a Baptist Church in Dover where he had trouble on account of his views concerning baptism.

Macy had been arrested and charged with violating town regulations in Salisbury and so had Coffin's wife. It is likely, therefore, that they were ready to remove to a more liberal neighborhood. Probably these reasons suggested the purchase and settlement of Nantucket.

Now, "when it was discovered that sheep raising could be conducted profitably, the Colemans were asked to join the company owing to their experience with sheep".

We may now ask: "What brought these twenty men together in this colonization scheme? And the answer is that they were almost all friends and relatives of each other, both here and in the old country. In fact, it is my impression that several of them came from Wiltshire County, England, which was Thomas Coleman's home.

Let me quote here something which I copied from Coffin's History of Newbury, which touches upon the spelling of the name. "Thomas Coleman resided in Byfield on land which is now (at the time this history was written) owned by his descendant, Col. Jeremiah Coleman. The family of Colemans in Nantucket are also descended from Thomas Coleman, and those in Newbury are from the youngest son, Tobias, the son of Margery, the third wife of Thomas, and who was the widow of Thomas Rowell of Andover. The name was originally Coultman or Coltman, or one who had the care and management of horses. So say English writers."

Let me tell, at this point, what I have been able to discover about the children of Thomas. Maybe I do not know the whole story, but this is what I have been able to dig out of the Nantucket records. The records say that he moved from Newbury to Hampton, N. H., then to Amesbury, thence to Nantucket. Neither he nor

his sons ever held any public office. He died in 1687, and was 85 years old at the time of his death.

He left Tobias, Benjamin, Joseph, John, Isaac, Johanna and Mary. John was associated with his father in Nantucket, occupying part of his father's land there.

John married Johanna Folger, also of Nantucket, and they obeyed so well the scriptural injunction that the stork made eight visits to their home.

Seventy-five years afterward, the town records show 112 bearing his name. How is that for a family? No race suicide there! I cannot find the date of John's death, but I hope he lived long enough to see them all settled in life.

On a wind-swept hill near Maxey's Pond, on Nantucket, stands a single stone memorial, on it is graven the name of some of the first settlers of Nantucket and among them is that of John Coleman. The stone marks the site of the first cemetery and this is John Coleman's resting place: "Peace to his ashes".

Joseph Coleman, another son of Thomas, was born in 1642, and died in 1690, leaving a daughter, Ann, who married Edward Allen of Piscataqua. Joseph married Ann Bunker, daughter of George Bunker. Joseph also had one son who was drowned in boyhood. Tobias married Lydia Osborne, a daughter of Thomas' wife. They had one daughter, Deborah. Tobias and his family removed at an early period to Martha's Vineyard. Isaac, another of Thomas' sons, was drowned when about twenty-two years of age.

Of Benjamin, the eldest son of Thomas, I know nothing, but if he proved himself as good a family man as John probably the Coleman family on the mainland was not neglected.

Your essayist has not felt the urge to delve into the records of any of Thomas' children, other than John, because they do not concern him as much, not having any bearing on his own origin. Then, again, their history has not been available to me. I will leave that to others living near Newbury, Hampton, and Andover, where Thomas resided before going to Nantucket.

The town records of Nantucket, as regards their branch of the family, are very complete, so as I remarked previously, a few questions from me brought the record down through five generations to my grandfather, from which point, of course, I was able to complete it.

In about the year 1700, Quakerism was introduced into Nantucket and spread with such rapidity that in a very short time most of the inhabitants had embraced that faith. They named their children after the heroes of old and that is what I referred to when I said that a roster of names would read like a chapter from the old testament. Just for example, here are John's children, John Jr., Jeremiah, Thomas, Isaac, Phoebe, Abigail, Benjamin, and Solomon.

We smile at these old names now, but they wear well with the years and certainly gain in dignity as the owner approaches the evening in life.

I want to speak of a grandson of John, (he was the son of John, Jr.), Elihu Coleman, a Quaker elder. He was a man much respected and revered in Nantucket. It was Elihu Coleman who first raised his voice in protest against slavery. Now it is this matter of religion that explains the lack of Colemans in the ranks of the Sons of the American Revolution, for as you all know the Friends eschewed war. However, some joined up and fought for their country and were promptly "read out of meeting". Among these was Solomon Coleman an ancestor of mine, who served on a privateer.

In the War of 1812 the same thing happened, and quite a number went to sea in armed vessels and were very promptly disowned by the faithful. Three of these benighted souls served their country on the old frigate "Constitution" and, (let us allow our carnal pride to overmaster us), one of them was Henry Coleman.

When the Civil War came the religion of the Friends was losing its grip to a large extent and the little Soldiers' Monument on upper Main street in the little island-town tells a different story. Four hundred and seventy-two (472) served in the Army and one hundred and thirty-nine (139) in the Navy. Nantucket certainly did her duty. The religion of the Friends made its appearance around 1700 and lasted two hundred years, or until 1900.

Of course, all were not Friends, but the tenets of their faith had a profound influence on the lives of the whole population and I leave it to your imagination to conceive the iron resolution that held these rugged Englishmen to their faith and held them passive under the persecution which they had to endure through the trying years of two wars with the Mother Country.

Appeals to the Colonial government were fruitless, for, owing to their geographical position, the government could not protect them, and on several occasions the "red coats" landed and confiscated their food and seized their ships and boats, leaving them almost penniless. And through it all these men whose English hearts made them fight to protect themselves and their property, remained calm and unruffled, obeying the inner voice and doing the right thing as they saw it.

From 1670 until 1870, the whaling industry claimed the attention of nearly all the inhabitants of Nantucket. Macy, in his "Story of Old Nantucket", says: "The capture of the first whale seems to have been more or less of an accident. A whale of the kind called a scrag came into the harbor and remained three days. This excited the curiosity of the people and led them to devise means to effect his capture".

And from this humble beginning started the industry that put Nantucket's vessels on every sea in the world. An examination of the lists of names comprising the captains and crews of the whaling fleets reveals Colemans in abundance, and on the walls of the old Pacific Club rooms are several portraits of Captains Coleman done in oils. (Not whale oil by the way).

Just a word about the Pacific Club. This club, the most exclusive gathering in the old days in Nantucket, had, and still has, rooms in the old Rotch Building at the foot of Main street.

The Club, in the old whaling days, was composed exclusively of whaling captains and owners and no one without these qualifications could belong. Truly a most select gathering. The walls are covered with pictures of old salts and trophies of the whaling days.

It was the good fortune of your essayist to meet there one of the last of the old captains, aged at that time more than ninety years, and he told me that he distinctly remembered my great-grandmother, Sally Chase Coleman, who died about 1850 when he was about 10 years of age. I found Sally's grave in one of the cemeteries, but as for the rest of my people, (those before her), they rest in unmarked graves in the Quaker burying-ground—the largest cemetery on Nantucket.

By 1775, the population of Nantucket had grown to number about 5000 souls and at that time the whaling fleet numbered 150 ships employing over 2000 seamen. On June 14, 1870, Capt. Zenas Coleman brought the brig Eunice H. Adams into port with the last cargo of oil, and the Nantucket whaling days passed into history.

While Mrs. Coleman and I were at Nantucket, an acquaintance whom we met there invited me to go out trolling for bluefish and the gentlemen kindly allowed me to sail the boat, and when we returned to port, the thought crossed my mind, "here comes one more boat across the bar with a Coleman at the helm". I confess it appealed to my imagination.

Of course, the government has dredged a channel where once was the bar which the whalers had to cross, and when the harbor is reached, instead of the whalers discharging their greasy cargo one finds a fleet of pleasure yachts belonging to the summer visitors, and the quahaug and scallop fleet of the fishermen—not much like the Nantucket of old.

And now, in drawing this paper to a close, let us ask what manner of men these forefathers of ours in Nantucket were? They were the product of their times. They probably chewed tobacco, and took their grog when they thought they needed it, and yet, with all, when the old records of Nantucket-town (and they are very complete) are examined, they reveal only minor offenses against society.

It required hardihood and grim courage to follow their calling, knowing all the time that their wives and sweethearts, watching from the little walks on the house-tops for their return, might watch in vain, and yet they carried on, these old forefathers of ours.

They take their place along with the other pioneers who laid the foundations of the great nation which is ours today. We hope they are safely moored in a "peaceful harbor, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest".

And as they responded so willingly to the call of "There she blows!" let us show the same spirit, even if in a different way, to meet our problems of today, and to preserve this heritage of ours.

Oct. 1932

COLESWORTHY

COLESWORTHY.

The author, and bookseller in Cornhill, Boston —D. C. Colesworthy, says in vol. xv. of N. E. Geneal. Register, "The name of Colesworthy is of considerable antiquity. My friend, the Rev. Wm. Jenks, D. D. shows me from Rishanger's Chronicle that a *Dominus Robertus de Colcworth* was contemporary with Simon De Montford about 1260. Gilbert Colesworthy, the first of the name in this country, united with the old South Church in Boston, March 30, 1671. He was made a freeman, Oct. 10, 1677. His wife's name was Frances, who died Sept. 15, 1702. He died Sept. 1710, aged 66. He was buried in the Granary burying ground and the stone above his grave is in an excellent state of preservation, though it has been standing more than a century and a half. That of his son is also standing there. His grandson Gilbert moved to Nantucket and died there in 1818. He was one of the famous Boston tea-party.

P. A. H. (Anaford)

Feb. 12, 1873

THE CROSBY FAMILY.

Very little is to be found of this family in my records. There is a note to the effect that something will *probably* be found in Enoch Pratt's History of Eastham, Orleans and Wellfleet of the Genealogy of the Crosbys.

Johnson Crosby is first named, and Simeon Crosby, whose son John died in 1750; thus making it probable (and so I shall assume it), that the first generation in Nantucket begun with

Number 1.—Johnson Crosby; married Mary, daughter of John Worth.

2. Simeon Crosby, born 16—; married Mary Nickerson. He was a Congregational minister at Harwich, Cape Cod; and it is observed that three of his children were born at one birth-time.

3. Samuel Crosby; married Sarah, daughter of James Marshall.

Number 2.—Simeon Crosby, married Mary Nickerson—and had

4. John Crosby; married Sarah, daughter of — Luce of Martha's Vineyard.

5. Increase; 6. Ann; 7. Mercy, at one birth.

Number 3.—Samuel Crosby, married Sarah Marshall; and had

8. Desire; married Obed, son of Elijah Luce.

9. Betty; married Nathaniel Folger, son of Nathaniel Folger.

10. Sally; married Samuel Osborne.

11. Marshall; married Nancy, daughter of Richard Bunker.

12. Samuel; married Catherine Macaulay, daughter of John Bartlett.

13. John; married Sophie, daughter of James Chase.

14. Mary; married George Barrett, son of Samuel Barrett.

Number 4.—John Crosby married Sarah Luce and lived at Martha's Vineyard. There is much confusion in the records and I am not positive. It seems to be doubtful whether this John was son of Simeon or of Johnson Crosby. He died 1750. They had

15. Silvanus, born 1747, 9th month 19th day; married Huldah, daughter of Matthew Pease.

16. Lot, settled in Cherry Valley, New York.

17. John, settled in Martha's Vineyard.

18. Samuel, settled at Nantucket, probably there is a great error in this statement; chronologic error I mean.

19. Mary; married a Mayhew, Plymouth. Died 1824.

Number 15.—Silvanus Crosby, married Huldah Pease. His children were all born at Martha's Vineyard. They were

20. Anna, born October 20, 1771; married Silvanus Ewer, 3d month, 19th day, died 25th of 11th month, 1797.

21. Silvanus, born December 8th, 1773, died January 30th, 1794.

12. Huldah, born June 8th, 1776; married Benjamin Whippey, August 31st, 1800.

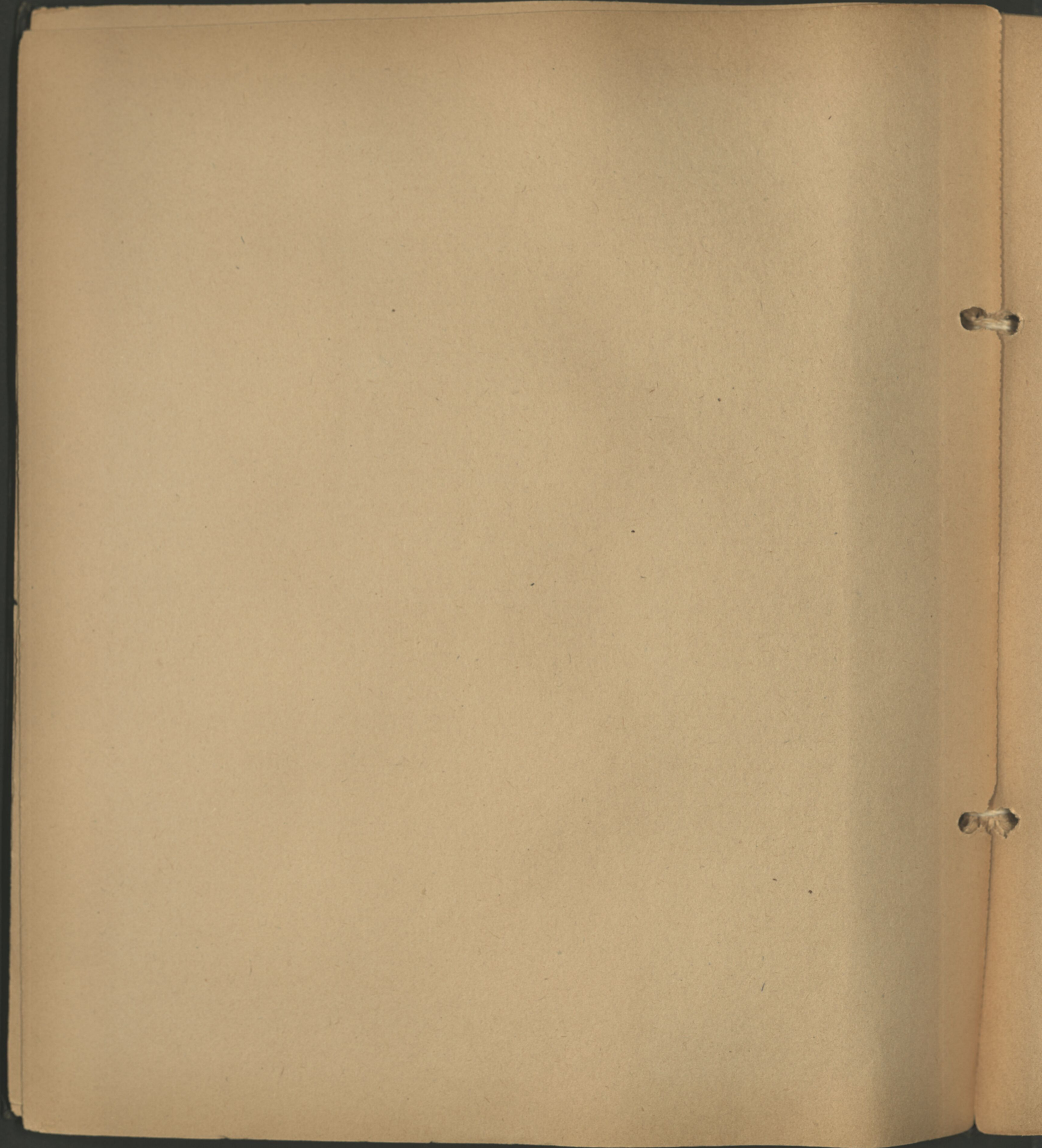
23. Polly, born July 30th, 1778; married Owen Wyer, February 7th, 1799, died 27th January, 1837.

24. William, born August, 1782, died July 8th, 1799. Single.

25. Betsy, born June 29th, 1785; married John Clisby, January 23d, 1806.

26. Matthew, born March 31st, 1791; married 1st, Lydia Coffin, February 4th, 1813; 2d, Elizabeth Powell, A. D. 1825.

CROSBY



THE EWER FAMILY.

seem to be in place

Number 10.—Silvanus Ewer, married 1st, Anna, born 20th October, 1771, daughter of Silvanus Crosby, 19th March, 1796; she died 25th November, 1797.

Silvanus; married 2d wife, Margaret Fo(u)lger. See No. 49. She died 11th January, 1805-6.

Silvanus; married 3d wife, Phebe Pease Nye, 6th February, 1775, a widow, April 13th, 1807, she died 22d May, 1822.

Silvanus; married 4th wife, Eunice, daughter of Stephen Hussey, 22d September, 1822.

By Silvanus' marriage with Margaret Folger, one child was born, viz:

1. Thomas (and) or Henry Ewer, came to Sandwich, from England, prior to 1636. Is it not possible that Thomas and his son Henry came? We should then be able to supply the missing link between Thomas, who arrived in 1635-6, and Thomas born as late as 1686, or fifty years thereafter. This Thomas married Reliance Toby of Falmouth, born 1695, and had the following children born, where he lived, in Barnstable County, at Great Marshes. He died 27th July or August, 1771. She died 2d September, 1756.

2. John; died at Great Marshes.

3. Thomas; died at sea.

4. Seth, born 14th March, 1729; married, as below.

5. Silvanus; left son, who took his mother's name (Silvanus) Harper.

6. Mercy; married Lazarus Lovell.

7. Sarah; married Elisha Holmes.

Number 4.—Seth Ewer, married three wives; 1st, September 30th, 1757, Elizabeth Rich of Truro, who died June 2d, 1759. They had

8. Seth; born September 21st, 1748, drowned, June 25th, 1776.

Number 4.—Married his second wife, Lydia Churchill of Plymouth, September 16th, 1762. She was born March 24th, 1735, died May 18th, 1787; had

9. Isaac; born June 7th, 1763.

10. Silvanus; born in Barnstable, October 4th, 1767; married 2d, Margaret, daughter of Peter Folger, died March 3d, 1836.

11. Lydia; born October 6th, 1765, married Joseph Jenkins.

12. Mercy; born August 13th, 1774, died 1824.

Number 4.—Married his third wife, March 18th, 1790, Mary Baxter, a widow, and had

13. Seth; born November 4th, 1791.

Number 4.—(Seth Ewer) went from Great Marshes to Osterville in 1763-4, was a member of the Baptist church; but died a Quaker.

14. Peter Folger Ewer, born March 15th, 1800; married 1st, Eunice Cartwright, November 2d, 1820, and had

15. George Alexander, born 2d July, 1821; married Trinidad Nadel of Valparaiso.

16. Margaret; died in infancy.

Peter Folger Ewer married 2d, Mary Cartwright, 24th May, 1825, and had

17. Ferdinand Cartwright, born 22d May, 1826; married Sophie Mandell Congdon, daughter of Benjamin Congdon of New Bedford.

18. Margaret Folger, born 26th January, 1833; married Charles Edward Coffin, born 16th June, 1826.

EWER

Peter Folger Ewer died, Nantucket, January 7th, 1855; Eunice, his first wife, died August 21st, 1822.

Number 15.—George A. Ewer; married Trinidad Nadel, of Valparaiso, and had

19. George and (20) Ferdinand who were twins and died in infancy.

21. George, died.

22. Rosa, born 1853; died 1870, February 5th.

23. Ferdinand Isaac; born 1854.

24. Emily.

Number 17.—Ferdinand C. Ewer; married Sophie Mandell Congdon, 9th December, 1854, and had

25. William Brooks Ewer; born in San Francisco, 12th October, 1855.

26. Mary Harris Ewer; born in San Francisco, 7th March, 1857.

27. Ann Charlotte Lynch Ewer; born in San Francisco, 11th August, 1858.

28. Randolph Morgan Cooley Ewer; born in New York, 18th August, 1862.

29. Sophie Congdon Ewer; born in New York, 9th April, 1855, died in New York, 24th June, 1855.

30. Ferdinand Cartwright Ewer; born in New York, 9th April, 1869, died in Nantucket, 15th July, 1869.

Number 18.—Margaret F. Ewer and Charles Edward Coffin; married 13th September, 1855, and had

31. Mary Ewer Coffin; born in Nantucket, 27th May, 1857.

32. Frank Mitchell Coffin; born in Nantucket, 2d November, 1866.

DOINGS OF THE NANTUCKET Historico-Genealogical Society.

GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF URIAH AND
ANNA FOLGER.

I shall number these by generations, traced back.

First Generation.—Uriah Folger, born December 6, 1778; died February 26, 1836; married December 16, 1802 Anna Gardner, born June 12, 1782; died September 1, 1852.

Second Generation.—Uriah's parents were, Peter Folger, born October 4, 1737, O. S.; died September 13, 1808; married Judith Burnell, died January 25, 1799.

Anna Gardner's parents were, Latham Gardner, Esq., born October 1, 1760; died September 19, 1830; married 1782 Priscilla Gardner, born June 7, 1762; died December 23, 1829.

Third Generation.—Peter Folger's (born 1737) parents were, Peter Folger, born April 24, 1708; died December 15, 1762; married Christian Swain, born August 1712; died May 25, 1790.

Judith Burnell's parents were, Jonathan Burnell, born November 22, 1714; died May 3, 1799; married Deborah Barker, died January 29, 1792.

Latham Gardner's parents were, Alexander Gardner, born 1740; died August 1, 1797; married Anna Allen, born June 11, 1762; died October 10, 1803.

Priscilla Gardner's parents were, Barnabas Gardner, born July 7, 1740; died 1781; married Abigail Cartwright, born July 19, 1743; died September 27, 1826.

Fourth Generation.—Peter Folger's (born 1708) parents were, Nathan Folger, born 1678; died July 2, 1747; married, December, 1699, Sarah Church, died February 13, 1744.

Christian Swain's parents were, John Swain, 3d, died February 28, 1744; married Mary Sweet.

Jonathan Burnell's father was, Jonathan Burnell of Boston.

Deborah Barker's parents were, Samuel Barker, died February 1, 1789; married Deborah Wing.

Alexander Gardner's parents were, Thomas Gardner, born 1700; died April 14, 1784; married Hannah Swain, died May 12, 1779.

Anna Allen's parents were, Ebenezer Allen, died August 1753; married Christian Heath, born 1724.

Barnabas Gardner's parents were, Jonathan Gardner, born 1696; died July 3, 1777; married Patience Bunker, died January 11, 1794.

Abigail Cartwright's parents were, Hezekiah Cartwright, born 1707; died May 15, 1791; married 1731-32 Abigail Brown, died September 21, 1797.

Fifth Generation.—Nathan Folger's parents were, Eleazer Folger, born 1648; died 1716; married 1670 Sarah Gardner, died October 19, 1729.

Sarah Church's parents were, John Church; married Abigail Severance.

John Swain's parents were, John Swain, born September 1, 1664; died November 29, 1738; married Experience Folger, died June 4, 1739.

Mary Sweet's parents were, — Sweet, married — Hussey, who was daughter of John Hussey, the latter being son of Christopher Hussey, who died 1685.

FOLGER

Thomas Gardner's parents were, — Gardner, died February 17, 1750; married Eunice Starbuck, born April 11, 1674; died October 26, 1772.

Hannah Swain's parents were, John Swain, (1st white male child born here) born September 1, 1664; died November 29, 1738; married Experience Folger, died June 4, 1739.

Ebenezer Allen's parents were, Edmund Allen, died February 1, 1741; married Ann Coleman, born November 10, 1675; died July 1, 1739.

Christian Heath's parents were, Edmund Heath, born in London; married Catharine Silleman, a French woman, born 1700; died 1786.

Jonathan Gardner's parents were, James Gardner, died April 1, 1723; married Mary Starbuck (first white child born on the Island) born March 30, 1663-4; died 1696.

Patience Bunker's parents were, Jonathan Bunker, born February 25, 1674; died 1721; married Elizabeth Coffin, died March 30, 1769.

Hezekiah Cartwright's parents were, Sampson Cartwright, born January 26, 1677; married Bethiah Pratt, died October 19, 1741.

Abigail Brown's parents were, Joseph Brown (a German Physician); married Tabitha Frost, (widow of Jonathan Frost) born March 2, 1697; died July 29, 1749.

Sixth Generation.—Eleazer Folger's parents were, Peter Foulger, born 1618; died 1690; married Mary Morrell, died 1704.

Sarah Gardner's parents were, Richard Gardner, died January 23, 1688; married Sarah Shattuck, died 1723.

Abigail Severance's parents were, John Severance; married Abigail —.

John Swain's (died 1738) parents were, John Swain, born 1633; died 1717; married Mary Wier.

Experience Folger's parents were, Peter Foulger, born 1618; died 1690; married Mary Morrell, died 1704.

— Gardner's (died 1750) mother was Priscilla Grafton.

Eunice Starbuck's parents were, Nathaniel Starbuck, born 1636; died 1719; married Mary Coffin, born 1645; died 1717.

John Swain's parents were, John Swain, born 1633; died 1717; married Wier.

Experience Folger's parents were, Peter Foulger, born 1618; died 1690; married Mary Morrell, died 1704.

Edward Allen's parents are unknown; he came from Piscataqua, now Portsmouth, N. H.

Ann Coleman's parents were, Joseph Coleman, born December 2, 1647; died 1690; married Ann Bunker.

James Gardner's parents were, Richard Gardner, died January 23, 1688; married Sarah Shattuck, died 1723.

Mary Starbuck's parents were, Nathaniel Starbuck, born 1636; died 1719; married Mary Coffin, born 1645; died 1717.

Jonathan Bunker's parents were, William Bunker, born 1648; died 1712; married April 11, 1669, Mary Macy; March 10, 1729, aged 80 years and 5 months.

Elizabeth Coffin's parents were, Hon. James Coffin, Judge of Probate, born 1640; died 1720; married December, 1663, Mary Severance.

Sampson Cartwright's parents were, Edward Cartwright, died September 2, 1705; married Elizabeth Trott, died November 8, 1729.

Bethiah Pratt's parents were, Joseph Pratt; married Dorcas Folger.

Tabitha Frost's parents were John Trott, died 1728; married Ann —.

Seventh Generation.—Peter Folger's (died 1690) parents were, John Foulger and Meribell Gibbs.

Richard Gardner's parents were, Thomas Gardner; married Margaret Frier.

John Swain's (died 1717) parents were, Richard Swain, died April 14, 1682.

Mary Wyer's parents were, Nathaniel Wyer, died March 1, 1680-81; married Sarah —.

Peter Foulger's parents were John Foulger and Meriba Gibbs.

John Hussey's father was Christopher Hussey, died 1685.

Nathaniel Starbuck's parents were, Edward Starbuck, born 1604; died June 12, 1690; married Eunice Reynolds.

Mary Coffin's parents were, Tristram Coffin; married Dionis Stephens.

John Swain's (died 1717) father was Richard Swain, died April 14, 1682.

Mary Wyer's parents were, Nathaniel Wyer, died March 1, 1680-81; married Sarah —.

Peter Foulger's parents were John Foulger and Meriba Gibbs.

Joseph Coleman's father was, Thomas Coleman, died 1682.

Ann Bunker's parents were, George Bunker, died 1658, and Jane Godfrey.

Richard Gardner's parents were Thomas Gardner and Margaret Frier.

Sarah Shattuck's mother was Damaris —.

Nathaniel Starbuck's parents were, Edward Starbuck, died 1690, and Katherine Reynolds.

Mary Coffin's parents were, Tristram Coffin, born 1605; died October 3, 1681; married Dionis Stephens.

William Bunker's parents were, George Bunker, died 1658; married Jane Godfrey.

Mary Macy's parents were, Thomas Macy, born 1608; died 1682; married Sarah Hopcot.

Hon. James Coffin's parents were Tristram Coffin and Dionis Stephens.

Mary Severance's parents were John Severance and Abigail —.

Edward Cartwright came from Isle of Shoals, N. H.; was here in 1676. He married Elizabeth Trott.

Joseph Pratt's father was Phineas Pratt.

Dorcas Folger's parents were, Peter Foulger and Mary Morrell.

DRY AS DUST.

Aug. 2, 1873

Concerning the Folgers Again.

Messrs. Editors:—It is certainly amusing to observe the pertinacity with which your intelligent correspondent "J. C. J. B.," in his interesting communication published in your issue of the 15th ult., clings to that old Norman robber, Fougieres—striving to prove that the Folgers derived their name from him; and succeeding at attempts to show that its more palpable derivation was from the German or Flemish Volgers or Folgers. Surely it needs more alchemy to transmute Fougieres into Folger than Volger into that name. Indeed, the letters F and V are articulated in the same way; and in the time of the Emperor Claudius, the Romans used the F inverted (𐌶) to represent V consonant.*

"It is a mistake," says "J. C. J. B." "to look for the meaning *after* the word has been changed in its spelling." Where does B. get his authority to say this? Have we not the records of Gustav Folger (Secretary Folger's correspondent in Germany) to show that that has been the form of spelling the name from 1300 A. D.? Why does Mr. B. assume that Foulger is the correct spelling rather than Folger? Can he show that the former was the more ancient than the latter? It is a bold assumption to declare that the spelling of "the family name of Foulger has been corrupted." What right has he to say that the corruption was not in the insertion of the *v*, and that the purity is where that vowel is left out? Now, in relation to the double *f*—in old Peter's name—Joel Munsell, of Albany, in various reprints from manuscripts of old Nantucket documents, employs the capital F and the lower case *f*, in reproducing the name in type; and so, too, does Sylvanus J. Macy, in his genealogy, which assuredly they would scarcely have done if the originals did not warrant them—although I must confess that in the only fac simile signature of Peter's I ever saw, the initial letter of his name closely resembled the old German text capital F a little cramped. If this should be so, it would go far toward proving the name of German origin, and also show that Peter inherited and clung to the original text. Again, there was no reason why Peter should not have used the Roman capital F—for it is as old as the alphabet, and, as we have shown,

older even than the letter V, and was formed from the old Hebrew *vau*. "It is refreshing," writes a friend, from whose letter I have already quoted a paragraph or two, "to peruse the ancient lore with which the INQUIRER AND MIRROR's esteemed correspondent, 'J. C. J. B.,' takes pleasure in enlightening his readers as to the antiquity of the Fougieres; and to mark the cool assumption of superior knowledge on his part as a set-off to the deplorable ignorance of those with whom he differs."

"It is nothing new," says my friend, "that the Foulgers were from Norwich, Eng. Dr. Franklin stated that long ago. It is interesting to have, however, these *data*, so authentic in form, from the Parish records, which show that Franklin was correct."

ROBERT BARRY COFFIN.

Fordham, March 29, 1884.

*There is, also, a strong tendency to change the *f* into *v* in some words—notably in a *wife's jointure* and a *calves head*, for *wife's jointure* and *calves head*—thereby confounding the plural number and the genitive case.

FOLGER.

"STILL HARPING ON MY DAUGHTER."

Messrs. Editors:—The antiquarian researches of my old friend, John Coffin Jones Brown, together with those of my younger friend, "Barry Gray," compel me to set aside one of my "golden candlesticks," and relegate me from a descendant of Le Sire de Fougieres to a follower—my proper place. And yet the word *follower*, from which follower is derived, does not necessarily mean simply to *tag after*, but, also, to *press after*, as Sire de Fougieres' archers probably did, seeking to overtake and destroy their retreating foes. This is, at least, the kind of a *follower* I am. Still, I must confess, I was much disappointed when I first learned that there was a doubt of my descent from *Le Sire*. I had aped Carlylian respectability and become a "Gig-man," although the gig is second-hand. The previous owner when he sold it, removed the "escutcheons" from the doors, and my daughter, being something of the artist "persuasion," I had hoped might emblazon on them a shield with its arrows and silver stars, heraldic of the name—but all those hopes are gone now. Yet I feel grateful to "Barry Gray" for his suggestion of harpoons instead of arrows on the shield, for I think I can tinker up a coat of arms—perhaps the thing has never been done before!—and make a better one, at least more reliable than the old one. It is true I never threw a harpoon, but that is of no consequence. An *uncle* or *auncle* used to make harpoons, and there is no restrictive law against making or using them. Then upon looking at the copy of the old Fougieres coat of arms, I find the bend is over the right shoulder—which has a sinister appearance. Upon the whole I think it will be as well to give up being a follower in that line. Still it is a "come down" to have to burn all the arrows in my quiver, turn my sword into a feather and my lofty crest into a fern leaf; to abandon the business of knight errantry, put aside my armor, cast down my helmet and leave my lance to rust. "*Sic transit*."

Mr. Brown's articles would provoke a reply from me did I not inherit the family trait of "laziness." He can take this, however, for what it's worth. I trust I have a proper family pride, but I am in some respects a radical democrat. "The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power," have slight charms for me—probably because your two able correspondents, "J. C. J. B." and "R. B. C.," are doubting my noble birth and making me simply a follower—a Yankee doodle coming after. I believe we are in direct descent from "John, the weaver"—whether he was a relative of Shakespeare's "Bottom, the weaver," I do not know. What misalliance happened between Le Sire de Fougieres, or Baron Alfred L., and plain "John, the weaver," I can't tell. I have great respect for John, and especially for his son Peter; but what about those other fellows? What has posterity to do for them? What have they done for posterity? How much have they left in the Bank of England for us to quarrel over, and feel that we are deprived of our heritage? When shall Charlie have his own again? The missing link is lost, and I am afraid we have lost our pedigree. How many have been hung? No doubt a large number have escaped well deserving it.

Then for our various mothers—they were all, undoubtedly, blue blood—no step-sides in that direction. The Sandwich Islanders inherit and trace ancestry through the mothers—there is more certainty and less difficulty than in the male line, where in some instances there has been a difficulty of accounting for transmitted traits that would have puzzled Darwin. Then, as I have mentioned, in the coat of arms in my possession, the "bend," with its silver stars, is "sinister;" but this is evidently another of those errors of the ignorant copyist, who, as "J. C. J. B." tells us, mistook ferns for arrows; he, the I. C., knew nothing of heraldry.

The dissimilarity in those bearing our name again destroys my faith in the male line. Are they all FOLGERS (in capital letters), or even *Folgers* in italics? Again, are any of them Folgers? Aye, there's the rub! I don't suppose even the mothers could always tell; it is so long ago they would no doubt forget.

The larger proportion of those bearing the name—those I am acquainted with—are rather mild in temper, rather scholarly men in their tastes. Lazy as the early ones—no push, but little money—"never made money or powder out of beach sand," or "set the river afire." Sometimes, like Sancho Panza, they had their proverbs. Dobbins of old, a worker in wood—that is he sawed wood, and until late never arrived to the ownership of a wood saw, and when the town assisted him to procure one in place of borrowing, said "he was thankful he now had a saw of his own and w'ant agoing to borrow or lend to anybody"—he said, "that give him food and raiment, and pretty good clothes to wear to meeting and that was property enough," for "one-half the world didn't know what the other had for breakfast."

Another branch seem to be as rough and ignorant as ever they make them, work hard and always take hold of the heavy end of the log. Get money in a small way and hold on to it. Large in frame, strong in voice and ignorant as my horse "Dapple," but without the laziness. As one said: "I never bought a apple, a orange, a segar or any thing of the kind." Never wasted money in books or newspapers—noticed "that all the people on the main street lived in mortgaged houses."

Then the branch of family-ancestor to Lucretia Mott—"Uncle Bill," so called, who straitened up until it was feared he would fall backward—never found but one thing in his life, and that was a knife sticking into the top of a high post.

But enough for to-day is the scribbling thereof.

A KNOWING FOLGER.

April 5th, 1884.

Apr. 12, 1884

Apr. 12, 1884

Apr. 12, 1884

GENEALOGICAL.

THE MISSING PAGE.

Messrs. Editors:—I think the following is the missing page of which you spoke in your last issue, giving the Folders from No. 14 to No. 55. Please print it, and accept my apologies.

Number 14.—Nathan Fo(u)lger, died 1747, married Sarah Church 1699, who died 1744, and had

29. Abisha; married Sarah Mayhew and Dinah Starbuck.

30. Leah; married Richard Gardner.

31. Peter, born April 24, 1708; married April 23, 1731, Christian Swain. See No. 8.

32. Judith; married Thomas Jenkins, son of Matthew Jenkins.

33. Esther, died single.

34. Barzillai; married Phebe, daughter of John Coleman.

35. Timothy; married Anna Chase of Martha's Vineyard.

Number 31.—Peter Folger, died December 1762, married Christian Swain, April 23, 1731, who died April 1790, and had

36. Anna; married Eliphalet Gardner.

37. Owen, born February 4, 1735; died August 17, 1821; married Eunice; daughter of David Smith.

38. Peter, born October 4, 1737; died September 13, 1808; married Judith, daughter of Jonathan Burnell.

39. Mary; married James Chase, son of James Chase.

40. Lydia; married Benjamin Russell, son of Jonathan Russell.

41. Eunice; married Samuel Coffin, son of Nathaniel Coffin.

42. Rachel; married George Starbuck, son of Thomas Starbuck.

43. Reuben; married Hannah, daughter of Jethro Coffin.

44. Ruth; married William Worth, son of Joseph Worth.

Number 38.—Peter Folger, married Judith Burnell, 1st wife, and had

45. Deborah, born April 6, 1761; died May 30, 1783; married Reuben Starbuck, son of Thomas Starbuck.

46. Judith, born August 23, 1763; died May 30, 1802; married Simeon Starbuck, son of Thomas Starbuck.

47. Susannah, born October 1, 1765.

48. Peter, born July 21, 1768; died July 5, 1813.

49. Margaret, born September 25, 1770; died January 11, 1805; married Silvanus Ewer, July 9, 1798. See 49.

50. Hephzibah, born September 26, 1772; died October 30, 1774.

51. Josiah, born July 23, 1774; died September 14, 1789.

52. Charles, born October 19, 1776; died March 10, 1835.

53. Uriah, born December 6, 1778; died February 26 1836.

54. Sally, born November 18, 1780.

55. Deborah, born May 18, 1784; died May 14, 1816.

Aug. 6, 1873

THE FOLGERS.

"John Foulger, and his son Peter, then about 18 years old, came from the city of Norwich in the county of Norfolk, England, in the year 1635. They came over in the same ship with the Rev. Hugh Peters, and settled at the Vineyard, according to some accounts in 1636. John Foulger's wife's maiden name was Meriba Gibbs. Peter Foulger married Mary Morrell, and according to one account the marriage took place in 1644. It is said that Peter bought his wife's time of Hugh Peters, her master, for twenty pounds sterling, and boasted he had made a good bargain. If John and Peter were at the Vineyard in 1636, it was before the Mayhews arrived there. On the 26th June, 1652, Peter Foulger had two acres of land near the school-house given him for a full proprietary. He afterwards had other land set off to him. He was a surveyor of land at the Vineyard. The Rev. Thomas Prince, in speaking of Thomas Mayhew, Jr., says: 'He was greatly assisted by a pious godly Englishman, named Peter Foulger, employed in instructing the youth in reading, writing, and the principles of Religion by catechising, being well versed therein.' And Experience Mayhew, A. M., in a letter to Capt. John Gardner, dated 1694, said that when the Rev. Thomas Mayhew, Jr., left for England in 1657, he left the care of his mission at the Vineyard with Peter Foulger. John Foulger probably died in 1661 or '62 at the Vineyard. Meribell, his widow, survived him some years. She was living in 1663, and in 1665, as appears in the Records of Edgartown. She died 1666. John gave the use of his property to Meribell for her support and maintenance, and after her death his house was to go to Eleazer, the son of Peter."

"At a meeting of the owners of Nantucket, at Salisbury, either in 1660 or 1661, it was ordered, that Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Edward Starbuck, Thomas Barnard, and Peter Foulger of Martha's Vineyard, have power to measure and lay out the land; and whatsoever shall be determined by them or any three of them, Peter Foulger being one, shall be accounted legal and valid."

March '63-'64.—Peter Foulger is accepted as a tradesman, namely, as an interpreter and miller, and his son, Eleazer, if he would act as smith; he was also a shoemaker and a blacksmith; and his house-lot is laid out by Tristram Coffin and Thomas Macy, at a place commonly called Rogers Field, lying on the north side of the swamp that leads from Wesquo to Waquataquag; the dimensions, forty-five rods one way by forty the other way; himself also being present. He afterwards had 10 acres laid out on the south side of his house-lot. On the 4th of July 1663, the Proprietors of Nantucket gave Peter Foulger a deed of half a share of land, (that is to say, half as much as one of the 20 purchasers hath of upland, meadow, wood, timber, &c.) on condition that he should come to inhabit on the island within one year with his family, and serve as an interpreter of the Indian language on all necessary occasions. He had been here in 1661 and 1662 surveying, as appears by our Records. It appears by the Edgartown Records that Peter Foulger sold several pieces of land at the Vineyard in 1663. In 1673, July 21, Peter was chosen clerk of the writts and also Recorder to the court.

He was also clerk in 1675 and 1676, as appears by pieces of land recorded to Thomas Macy and Richard Gardner in those years, Peter signing as Recorder. Some traditions would make it appear that Peter Foulger was a Baptist Preacher while he lived here. For we find that 'he baptised Mary Starbuck, daughter of Tristram Coffin in Waipetequage Pond, as was said through blind zeal.' He wrote the "Looking Glass for the Times" in 1675 or 1676, and some smaller pieces of poetry [rhyme] and prose. The time of the death of Peter Foulger, is not generally known; but Benjamin Franklin Folger says he died in 1690, and Mary, his widow, in 1704. She was a large fleshy woman; and used to have a chair carried when she visited her neighbors, to rest herself on the road."

"It is also stated in the records that John and Peter Foulger probably came from Chapelfield, Norwich, where many of the name reside; (in March, 1845, one Henry Foulger died there.)"

Dr. Franklin supposes the Foulgers were of Flemish extraction, and went to England about the time of Elizabeth.

1. John Foulger, died 1661-2; married Meriba Gibbs, died 1666 and had

2. Peter Foulger, born about 1617; died 1690; married, 1636, Mary Morrell; died 1704, and had

3. Johanna; married 1682 John Coleman, son of Thomas Coleman.

4. Bithiah; married John Barnard, "and they were both drowned by the upsetting of a boat, 6th June, 1669."

5. Dorcas; married John Pratt, (or Joseph) from Boston.

6. Eleazer, born 1648; married 1st, Sarah, daughter of Richard Gardner; 2d, Bithiah, daughter of Joseph Marshall.

7. John, born 1659; married Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Barnard.

8. Experience, born 16—; married John Swain, son of John Swain.

9. Abiah, born 1667, 8th month 15th day; married Josias, or Josiah Franklin.

10. Bethshua; married Pope of Boston.

11. Patience; married 1st, Ebenezer Harker; 2d, James Gardner.

Mary Foulger, the wife of Peter, died 1704.

Number 5.—John or Joseph Pratt of Boston, married Dorcas Folger; and had

11 1-2. Bithiah; married Sampson Cartwright.—See Cartwright, No. 3.

Number 6. Eleazer Folger, died 1716; married 1st, Sarah Gardner; and had

12. Sarah, died 10th month, 19th day, 1729.

Eleazer Folger, married 2d, Bithiah Gardner Marshall; and had

13. Peter; married Judith, daughter of Stephen Coffin.

14. Nathan, born 1678; married Sarah Church from the Eastward.

15. Sarah; married Anthony Oder.

16. Mary; married John Arthur, son of John Arthur.

17. Daniel; 18. Elisha, died young.

Number 8.—John Swain, married Experience Folger. He was born 1644, and was one of, or the first male white child born on the Island. He died in 1738, November 11th; Experience, died June 4th, 1739.

19. William; married Jemima, daughter of Peter Coffin.

20. John; married 6th June, 1711, Mary, daughter of Moses Swett.

21. Eliakim; married 1st, Elizabeth Arthur; 2d, Abigail, widow of Nathaniel Woodbury.

22. Stephen; married 1st, Eleanor Ellis; 2d, Catharine, widow of Edmund Heath.

23. George; married Love Paddock, daughter of Nathaniel Paddock.

24. Ruth; married 1st, George Coffin; 2d, Jonathan Upham.

25. Catharine; married Robert Weir.

26. Hannah; married Thomas Gardner, son of George Gardner.

27. Priscilla; married Daniel, son of George Bunker.

John Swain, No. 20, and Mary (Swett) Swain were parents of Christian Swain, the wife of Peter Folger, the son of Nathan Folger.

Number 9.—Josias or Josiah Franklin, married Abiah Folger 1689, who died 1752; and had ten children, among them the 8th was

28. Benjamin Franklin, born January 6th, 1706, and died April 17th, 1790.

[A page of manuscript which should appear here, was not sent by the writer, and we did not discover the omission until too late to send for it, and consequently had to print without it.]

Previous Page 121

Peter Foulger's second wife was Patience Russell of Dartmouth, married 1800, March 30. (I am more inclined to think it was the son Peter, No. 48.) His first wife, Judith, died January 25th, 1799.

Number 49.—Silvanus Ewer of Osterville; married Margaret Folger, July 9th, 1798; and had

56. Peter Folger, born March 15th, 1800. See Cartwright Genealogy.

This is about all the facts I have concerning the Folgers, and the following concerning

Dartmouth

July 19, 1873

**DOINGS OF THE
NANTUCKET
Historico-Genealogical Society.**

Genealogical Notes---Copied from Old Documents.

Eleazer Folger, son of Peter, married Sarah Gardner. He was a smith and had a blacksmith's shop, and Franklin Folger says he was a Representative to Boston, where he died. Nathan, his son, for several years kept tavern; then was a farmer; lived at Squam; but becoming blind moved to town and lived in the house "now" (?) owned by Ruth Folger, widow of Obadiab, at North Shore. That was Nathan's house at Squam and was brought down. Nathan died in 1747; his wife was Sarah Church, a daughter of a brother of Capt. Benjamin Church the Indian warrior, or conqueror of King Philip. He married her in 1699, Dec. 29; she died in 1744.

Richard Gardner Senior was here in 1666 and had a share of land. His wife was Sarah Shattuck. She was a Friend before there was any society of Friends here. He was a man of ability and judgment. He died Jan. 23, 1688. Capt. Gardner or John Gardner is generally said to be his brother. He came from Salem in 1672 and had half a share of land granted him. He commanded a vessel, became a Justice of the Peace, Judge of Probate and Chief Magistrate. He died in May 1706, aged 82, and lies buried at the ancient Burial Ground, near Maxey's Pond.

Thomas Coleman came to Newbury in 1635, and in 1660 moved to Nantucket. He was one of the twenty proprietors, and lived out westwardly. Had sons, Tobias, John, Isaac and Joseph. Thomas died in 1682; Tobias moved back to Newbury; Isaac was drowned in 1669; Joseph died in 1690; John died in 1715.

Nathaniel Wyer Senior was here in 1667 and had land granted him with privilege to keep goats, etc. His wife was named Sarah. He died March 1, 1680-81. His house, land (10 acres), household and other goods, Bible and five other books were altogether valued at 35 pounds and 3 shillings—(which at present value of money would be equal to at least \$1000). His daughter married John Swain.

The first Coffin of whom we have any account was Sir Richard, who accompanied William 1st from Normandy to England in 1066 and served as a General in his army. He had lands granted to him at Alnwick, England. Some years ago Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin visited the gentleman who inherits the Manor of Portlege, which has been in the Coffin family for more than seven centuries. Peter Coffin of Brixton, near Plymouth in Devonshire, England. He married Joan Thember. Their children, were Tristram, John, Eunice and Mary. John was wounded in Plymouth Fort and died in 8 days after; Peter died in England; Tristram who had married Dionis Stephens took, his mother, two sisters, his wife and his four children (viz. Peter, Tristram, Elizabeth and James) in the year 1642 and came to New England, settled at Salisbury, moved to Haverhill, where Mary was born in 1645 and John in 1647; thence to Newbury, where Stephen was born May 11, 1652. Joan, the widow of Peter and mother of Tristram,

died in 1667, aged 77 years; and Mr. Wilson of Boston embalmed her memory. Tristram Coffin was one of the purchasers of Nantucket, and moved there in 1661. He lived at Coppamet or Northam near the Copaum Pond. His first house was in a valley and his last on a hill; probably the cellars are now to be seen (1843?) He was chief magistrate some years. He died Oct. 2, 1681, aged 76.

James Coffin, his son, was born in England Aug. 1, 1640; came when a child with his father to Salisbury; came with Edward Starbuck, Thomas Macy's family and Isaac Coleman to Nantucket in an open boat, in the autumn of 1659. He was one of the proprietors of Nantucket. Married in Dec. 1663, Mary Severence of Salisbury, by whom he had fourteen children. He was a Justice of Peace, and upon the death of John Gardner in 1706 was appointed, by Governor Joseph Dudley, Judge of Probate, which office he held 12 years. He died July 28, 1720, aged 80 years, wanting four days.

Edward Starbuck came here in the autumn of 1659 with Thomas Macy and family, stopped that winter, then went back to Eastern, Mass., and gave an account of the place to the other purchasers, and returned again that year, 1660, with 8 or 10 families. He had joined the church at Dover and been a Representative of N. H. His wife's maiden name was Eunice or Catherine Reynolds of Wales. He was from Derbyshire, England. He was about 55 years old when he first came here; was an active, enterprising man, fearless of danger; was at one time a magistrate. He lived westward, and died June 12, 1690, aged 86 years.

Nathaniel Starbuck, his son, married Mary Coffin, daughter of Tristram. She was a woman of very good abilities, and used to be consulted for advice. She became convinced of the truth of the principles of Friends and was the first Island Preacher of that persuasion. Her son Nathaniel and her daughter Priscilla were also speakers. Nathaniel and Mary lived at "Parliament House" westward, now Lower Cambridge. He owned three shares of land, being an original purchaser, and having bought out Stephen Greenleaf, he probably was the richest man of his time on Nantucket. His son Nathaniel was a blacksmith, was Town-Clerk and clerk of Friends Meeting, and was a Preacher; born Aug. 9, 1668; died 1752, aged 84 years. His brother Jethro born Dec. 14, 1671; died Aug. 12, 1772, aged 98 years and 8 months. Mary Starbuck, daughter of Nathaniel Senior, was born March 30, 1663, and was the first white child born on Nantucket.

Capt. Christopher Hussey, of the town of Dorking, in Surrey, England, about 24 miles S. S. W. of London, made suit to Theodate, daughter of the Rev. Stephen Batchelder in Holland. Her father had gone to Holland from England, and would not consent for her to marry him, unless he would accompany them to America, where he intended going. This was agreed to. They came to Lynn where the Rev. S. B. became the preacher. They also lived at Hampton, N. H. Christopher was one of the original purchasers of Nantucket, but sold out to his sons. He had Stephen and John,

and two daughters, Hulda and Mary. Hulda married John Smith and lived to be 97. Capt. Christopher was cast away on Florida coast and devoured by cannibals. Stephen, his son, came to Nantucket, married Martha Bunker, daughter of George; was a proprietor, a man of good learning and of large property. He died Feb. 2, 1718; and Martha, Sept. 21, 1744, aged nearly 88. Capt. Silvanus, his son, born March 13, 1684, was a smart, enterprising and worthy man, and one of the wealthy men of this Island. John, the brother of Stephen Hussey, married and had two sons and fourteen daughters. John became a Quaker preacher and moved to Delaware or Pennsylvania. One of his daughters married a Sweet, and three of her daughters came to Nantucket, and married, viz.: Mary, married John Swain; Hulda, Benjamin Coleman; Deliverance, married Solomon Coleman.

William Bunker of France went over to England. He was Huguenot. He died in England, and his son George, who married Jane Godfrey, came to New England. He was drowned in 1658 when crossing a stream with a load of lumber, and his son William got back in safety. Jane, the widow, married Richard Swain, his 2nd wife, who brought her Bunker children to Nantucket. She died Oct. 31, 1662, being the first death on our records. William Bunker lived in Squam, where he died in 1712, aged 64. John Swain lived at Podpis and his son also.

DRY AS DUST.

Nov. 22, 1873

"Honor to whom Honor is Due."

I wrote an article on "the Forefather's Burial Ground" in 1838, which I published under the signature of "Antiquarian" in the *Nantucket Inquirer* of September 12th, of that year. That same article was republished in the *Inquirer and Mirror* two or three years ago and ascribed to the late B. Franklin Folger. My article was the first mention of that spot I ever saw, except what Joseph C. Hart, Esq., said of it in his work "Miriam Coffin." I quoted a part of his description, giving that work credit for it.

In the *Inquirer and Mirror* of Nov. 22d, 1873, my friend who wields the dusty plume, copying almost verbatim et literatim from some of my genealogical writings of about thirty years ago, speaking of Eleazer Folger, Sen., quotes, Franklin says "he was a representative to Boston where he died;" Franklin told me so. Well, he died in 1716, aged about 68 years and 6 months. I have carefully examined the Books of Records of Representatives to the General Court, in the office of our Secretary of State, from 1691, the time of the transfer of Nantucket from the province of New York to Massachusetts Bay Colony, up to 1870, and made a copy of the names of all our representatives recorded therein between those dates, and did not find Eleazer Folger, Senior's name once, as a representative, so I think Franklin was mistaken.

In your last number, November 29th, in the article written by Capt. Edmund Gardner, wherein he furnishes information from B. Franklin Folger, are several important errors. The great-grandfather of B. F. F., was not Eleazer Folger, but was Nathan, son of Eleazer, who was born about 1678, and died 2d of 7th mo., 1747. He married in December, 1699, Sarah Church of Coheco, daughter of John and Abigail. I will now quote from the Bible of aunt Ruth Folger, widow of Obadiah, the son of Barzillai, Sen.

"Barzillai Folger, Senior's dwelling house was built at Squam, in 1702, and rebuilt in town, in 1716."

Barzillai Folger, Sen., was born 4th of 11th mo., 1710, and died 1st of 5th mo., 1790. He was a son of Nathan and grandson of Eleazer. Nathan built the house in Squam when about 24 years old, and brought it to town in 1716, when about 38 years old; he was chosen a juryman 29th of 11th mo., 1716; 18th of 11th mo., 1717, he was chosen a constable, also a juryman.

At a Court of Sessions held at Sherborn on Nantucket on the first day of October, 1717, Nathan Folger and Jeremiah Gardner each applied for a license to keep a victualling house, and to retail strong drink, which was granted them on their giving the required bonds. He was also licensed to keep such a house in 1718, 1719, and again in January, 1720-21. He was chosen on the jury in 1721 and in 1723.

On the 17th of 1st mo., 1724-5, Nathan Folger was chosen a trustee or selectman. From that date up to the 17th of March, 1741-2, his last appointment for one year as far as I searched the records in our office, with the exception of only one year, he was each year chosen as one of the selectmen. In 1731-2, besides being a selectman, he was a fence-viewer and a juryman.

I think from these extracts from our public records I have clearly shown he did not move into town because he was blind, and that he was not blind in 1742, when a selectman of the Town. He became blind before his death, which occurred in 1747 as before mentioned, and my grandfather, Walter Folger, Senior, told me he used to lead his grandfather, Nathan, to the Friend's meeting-house which then stood within the enclosure now used as Friends' Burial-Ground. I believe it then stood outside of the fence, the land since having been inclosed. The Nathan Folger house was enlarged after being brought to town, making it a double house.

WILLIAM C. FOLGER.

CAMBRIDGEPORT, Sept. 21st, 1879.

Messrs. Editors:—The letter of William C. Folger published in your issue of the 20th, expresses a thought relative to our common ancestor, Peter Folger, which I believe I can authoritatively set at rest. He states in his letter, "Peter taught school and surveyed land there, and assisted in the missionary work among the native Indians, being employed by the Society in England, as I have heard." There is but little doubt, I think, of the fact that Peter Folger came to America in the same vessel with Rev. Hugh Peters in the year 1635. The date of arrival is clearly set forth in the life of Sir Henry Vane, Hist. & Gen. Reg., Vol. II., page 127:

"Early in the year 1635, there was a great movement in England among the Friends of religious liberty, which before the year expired eventuated in an emigration to New England of upwards of three thousand people. Among this great number was Sir Henry Vane. Vane sailed from London in the ship *Defence* about the 10th of August, 1635, and arrived in Boston the third of October following, making the long passage of fifty-three days. In the same ship came the Rev. Thomas Shepard, Rev. John Wilson, Rev. John Jones, Roger Harlakenden, with several servants, or perhaps some of the above-named in disguise to escape the pursuivants. Hugh Peters and John Winthrop, Jr., were also of the same company."

"In 1642 Thomas Mayhew obtained a grant of Martha's Vineyard and sent thither his son Thomas and several other persons who settled at Edgartown." [Pond's Watertown, page 364] Among these it is supposed was Peter Folger.

"The first church in Edgartown, says 'Experience Mayhew, was gathered in 1641, and Thomas Mayhew was ordained its first pastor. As this was a year before the island was purchased, or the Mayhews are supposed to have moved to the island, there must be a mistake in the date, unless Thomas Mayhew went to the Vineyard before the purchase was made,' which was undoubtedly the case. [See Thaxter's Edgartown Notes.] "Mayhew's first Indian convert (Hiacoomes) was in 1643, and Elliot's conversan of Waban was in 1646."

Cotton Mather's *Magnalia*, in describing the labors of Thomas Mayhew the younger, says "Mr. Mayhew continued his almost unexpressible labour and vigilant care for the good of the Indians, whom he justly esteemed his joy and crown. God moved the hearts of some godly christians in England to advance a considerable sum for encouraging the propagating the gospel to Indians in New England; and seeing the spirit given to sundry of the Indians with the gift of prophesying according to the promise given by Him who 'ascended and gave gifts unto men,' an able, godly Englishman, named Peter Foulger, who was employed in teaching the youth in reading, writing, and the principles of religion by catechisms; and being well learned in the Scriptures, able to assist them in what might be needful." Vol. I., 567.

Palfrey says, "In the eighth year of their administration (1658) the outlay of the Society for Evangelizing the Indians, according to the account then rendered, amounted to five hundred and twenty pounds. Elliot's salary was £50. That of Mayhew, (the younger) who was now dead, had been the same. His father, who succeeded him, had £20, and his widow had a gratuity of the same amount. Thomas and Jacob, two Indian interpreters and schoolmasters that instructed the Indians at Martha's Vineyard, had each £10. Peter Foulger, English schoolmaster that taught the Indians and instructed them on the Lord's day, received £25—half as much as the apostle Eliot, and Mr. Eliot's son, and Mr. Pier-son, of Branford, Connecticut, for their labors

among the Indians, each £20." "The evangelical labors of Thomas Mayhew, the younger," says Palfrey, "in Martha's Vineyard, had proceeded those of Eliot, at least in respect to systematic instruction. They were so successful that, in his first communication to the Society for Propagating the Gospel, he was able to report 'through the mercy of God,' there are an hundred ninety-nine men, women and children, that have professed themselves to be worshippers of the great and ever living God."—Oct. 1651. In the next year, 1652, the number of his converts had increased to "two hundred eighty-three Indians, not counting young children. Public worship was conducted by natives in two places on the Lord's day, and about thirty Indian children were at school." Their labors were not confined to the Vineyard, but early extended to Nantucket. Gookin says "The good father, the governour (Mayhew) being always ready to encourage and assist his son in that good work, not only upon the Vineyard but upon Nantucket isle, which is about twenty miles from it: God's blessing in the success of their labours was, and is very great; for the gospel in that place hath been, as the scripture speaks, like leaven, a little whereof hath leavened the whole lump of these two islands; which two islands have a considerable number of people upon them. Unto all or most of them the gospel is now spread, and divers of them we hope are in truth brought home to God. This work prospered with good success several years." The church records of Dorchester mention a visit from Peter Folger, July 5, 1659. The teaching and ruling elders met at Roxbury, with the messengers of other churches, to hear the Indians make a relation of the work of God upon their soul. At which time there were six that made their relation in the Indian tongue, which was repeated by Mr. Eliot in English, and the truth of each relation was witnessed to by Mr. Pearson of Long Island, by Goodman Foudgier, of Martha's Vineyard, and by Mr. Eliot's own son." The foregoing meeting was held three days after that of the original partners who purchased Nantucket at Saulisbury, and which led to its settlement by the whites. The efforts to evangelize the Indians both at Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were carried on at the same time. In a letter of Gov. Mayhew, Sept. 1674, he writes "And for Nantucket, there is a church which relates to me. They, as I said, first joined into full worship here, and since became a church orderly, and is increased. Upon that island are many praying Indians. Also the families of that island are about three hundred. I have oftentimes accounted the families of both islands; and have very often these thirty-two years been at Nantucket."

My business cares so tax my time and strength I am unable to give the attention to these interesting enquiries which I would otherwise gladly do, but I read with great interest and carefully preserve the valuable historical contributions furnished by "W. C. F." and others to your invaluable record the *Inquirer and Mirror*; long may it remain in a vigorous, green age, when those of us who so dearly love the old home, its history and associations, are covered by the sods of the valley.

GEORGE H. FOLGER.

Dec. 6, 1873

FOLGER.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Knowing that everything relating to the honored name of Folger will prove acceptable, not only to the immediate descendants of the notable Peter, but to all of your readers who may have a trace of the old man's blood in their veins, I take the liberty of sending to you for publication the accompanying paper, gathered, as you will perceive, from several sources.

Peter, the son of John Folger, as all Nantucketers are aware, was an inhabitant of Martha's Vineyard, previous to his removal to Nantucket, whither he went in 1663, "to officiate," as Obed Macy in his history tells us, "as miller, weaver and interpreter of the Indian language." He also "acted as surveyor of land," and was, undoubtedly, the Island's earliest poet, as his "Looking-glass for the Times"—an edition of which was recently published by Sidney S. Rider, of Providence, R. I., fully proves. It is not my purpose in this article to enter into any personal account of Nantucket's early worthies, more than may be absolutely necessary. In a letter, however, which I received from Mr. George Howland Folger, of Boston, he writes: "Our ancestor came from Norwich, England, and it is reasonable to suppose that he belonged to a family of Flemish weavers, as in that occupation, with others, he was sought to emigrate to Nantucket. I think the designation may be applied to him, that Admiral Coffin placed on the medal of Tristram Coffin,—an 'F'—is plain, honest, homely, religious character, is better to date from than titled rascality."

It is claimed that when William the Conqueror, with his band of freebooters, invaded England, the chief of the archers was one Sire de Fougiers, which we have easily Anglicised into Foudier, Fonger, Foulgir. This name appears upon the Roll of Battle Abbey. The coat of arms claimed by the family has a crest of three arrows, and the arrows are also emblazoned upon the shield, which," he adds sarcastically, "is of course conclusive." In my reply to this letter, I think I suggested the propriety of changing the arrows into harpoons.

In regard to the spelling of the name, Mr. Folger wrote: "I think an error has been continued in confusing the double 'ff,'—which was the common form in absence of a capital F—where a letter was thus needed. I have seen many documents where this double 'ff' was used in writing words other than proper names where a capital letter is needed." In a later letter, continuing the subject, Mr. Folger writes: "There is nothing reliable reported [as to knowledge of the family, previous to Peter and his father John] any more than in the case of Tristram Coffin. Because there was a Sir Richard or William Coffin in the reign of Henry VIII, or a Sire de Fougieres leading the archers at the invasion of the Norman William, it does not follow that all the Coffins and Folders of the present day are of noble blood. Judging from some of the name living, or dying, known, we should find sufficient evidence against the theory of evolution; or, the survival of the fittest, and clearly see that the race is dying out."

I have great admiration for the worthies of the past, whether of humble or noble blood, and a line of ancestry marked by useful lives is a justifiable pride; but you know Pope's lines copied so often in our old writing-books:

'Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies.'

I have, however, a strong feeling of consanguinity. I feel that 'blood is thicker than water,' and the same kith and kin calls up a feeling beyond common humanity." In a letter received from the Hon. Charles J. Folger, (shortly after the first one quoted from George Howland Folger,) he writes: "I have always said that the family is from the Flemish weavers, brought into England by Queen Bess, when she sought to introduce the manufacture of woollens into England, and I find corroboration of this in the meaning of the name."

Neither Judge Folger, nor Mr. G. H. Folger, in the above quoted notes, gives any great amount of information concerning the origin and meaning of their family name; but in a letter I recently received from a gentleman greatly interested in genealogical matters, especially those relative to the old families of the Island, I find much that may interest the good folk of Nantucket, and those elsewhere who hail from Nantucket, as their prime port of clearance.

"It has been said," writes my correspondent, "that 'up to now, no trace of the name of FOLGER can be found in England.' This is not literally true. I have fallen upon the reports of law-suits in which the name occurs. In 5th Hurlstone & Norman's Reports, page 202, which are English Reports, is the report of a case entitled 'Foulger vs. Taylor.' The Foulger there, was only a nominal plaintiff, and the case gives but little indication of him, his surroundings, or his ancestry. This case was passed upon in the court, in 1860. This is a recent date. It is probable that the name still exists in England as a family name. You will notice the spelling, Foulger, not Folger. The name was spelled with a 'u' in the early days of Nantucket. Peter, the honored ancestor of the family, with the use of a needless consonant—which showed him to be of German kin—spelled it Ffoulger. The same case is reported in 2 L. R. Exch: 227. It has the name spelled Foulgar. This form of it I have never seen elsewhere. If my hasty notes are correct, the name also appears in this report of the case, in some part of it, as Folger. I have found, too, a report of the case of Foulger vs. Newcomb, and of a case of Foulger vs. Steadman, the latter in S. L. R. Queens Bench 65. In the Newcomb case, the plaintiff, Foulger, was of varied occupation, as he is spoken of as a warrener, game-keeper, horse-slaughterer, grease-manufacturer, living near Ridley wood. The action which he brought was for oral slander in saying of him that he 'had trapped three foxes.' In the Steadman case, the plaintiff, Foulger, was an Inspector of Police for the 'Great Eastern Railway Co.,' at Fenchurch station, London. In this case the cause of action was not personal. It was one affecting the Railway Co. and not Foulger. The case of Newman was in 1867; that of Steadman in 1872; both dates more recent than that in the Taylor case."

Dr. Franklin formed the theory, from his quests in England, that the earlier men of the family, the progenitors of it as an English family, were Flemish weavers, brought over by Queen Elizabeth, when she sought to introduce the manufacture of woollens into her island. There is reason, from what I will state before the end hereof, to believe that he was correct in his supposition.

The Rev. Mr. Arthur, a Baptist minister (the father of President Arthur), wrote and published a book on 'Names.' He derives the name, Folger, from the town or city of Fougères. The following is all that he says: 'FOLGER.—Camden defines the name, Foulgers, Férne, (fern). Fougères, local, a town of France, near the frontiers of Normandy. The town has given its name to a noble family. Raoul de Fougères fortified the town and built the castle.' (Arthur's Etymological Dictionary, p. 131.) I do not rest much on this. It is quite fanciful.

Some years ago, passing through Main street, in Buffalo, N. Y., I saw a sign over a shop door, reading thus: 'F. VOLGER.' As I understand it, the Germans use V as we use F. It struck me that that name was like my own of 'Folger.' I went in and asked the keeper of the shop what his name meant in English. He said 'to go after, to follow.' I told him that my name was Folger. He said it was the same. We therefore claimed and acknowledged kindred, though it needed a long arm to reach from Nantucket to Vaterland, and find a cousin.

Not long ago I asked an intelligent German lady if she knew in her country, of the family name of Folger. 'Yes,' she said. 'What does it mean in English?' I asked. 'To persecute,' she replied. And thus she agreed with my Buffalo cousin. For the English word 'persecute,' is a derivation from the Latin, (*per* and *sequor*), and the primary mean-

ing is, to follow through; or, to follow after. It is the secondary meaning, or the acquired meaning which comes to our minds when the word persecute is uttered, that is, to follow after with the purpose to do ill. I have seen, too, in reading, the word *folgian* cited from Horne Tooke's 'Diversions of Purley' (which, though its title would indicate otherwise, is a dry work on Grammar, &c.), as being a form of the verb which means to follow.

The present Secretary of the United States Treasury showed me a letter received by him in December, 1881, from Gustav Volger, written in German. I think it will not weary you to read a copy of the translation which was made of it. This is it:

MOST HONORED SIR:—What will you say, when you receive a letter from the Luneberger Heide, (Prairie of Luneberg), which informs you that there are people there, who take an interest in you? But you shall soon learn how that happens. Your name is often mentioned in the papers here,—they speak of Charles Jas. Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, who understands well how to manage "the finances," which is proved by the redemption of the bonds, which you have again announced. It lately occurred to me, is not the name of "Folger" a German one, at least by descent? There is a family in the province of Hanover, and also, here in Luneberg, with the name of "Volger" an old Hanoverian patrician family, which through certain lines has always kept together. The family "Volger," possesses in Willbergen still, a "Patronatspfarre": (a community where a certain family has the exclusive right to nominate or appoint a parson, priest or minister), which is governed alternately by either line, "Hans" or "Barthold." Besides this there are various lines in and around Hanover belonging to the family. The city of Hanover has honored the name of Volger in our ancestors by giving it to several streets. There is also a Volger-strasse (Volger street), in Luneberg. Several of our ancestors have emigrated to America. I myself have several nephews there. Rev. Dr. Christian Volger, of Depstedt, also went to America. I should very much like to know, whether you are also a Volger, who by his ancestors belongs to the German Fatherland. America has always had a great attraction for me, ever since my earliest youth. The great and wise law-giver, Benjamin Franklin, was always my model, when I was being educated. I have his picture in my room, and a lightning-rod on my house; the latter I had fixed there with the idea of a monument of "my Benjamin Franklin." Benjamin Franklin was married to a lady by the name of A. Folger, the same as yours. The family, Volger, here is very highly regarded, and I have taken leave to work up a record of the family for my own pleasure—the latter dates back from now to 1300. There are two lines in the family; "Hans" and "Barthold." I myself am married to Agnes Volger, from the "Barthold" line, and I am a member of the line of "Hans." I should be very happy if in you I could greet a cousin. The family, Volger, has a coat of arms which I herewith inclose. It consists of two parts,—in one of the two shields is an antler, and in the other a twig of laurel—both fields are held together by a golden ring. I have busied myself much with the recording of the family, and I should be very much pleased if you also, were a distant and dear member of the Volger family. I will gladly send you a copy of the record. My studies of the "Hans" line are the more exact, as I am a man of that line. I have only one son; Georg. Friederich, Franciscas Volger, thirteen years old; besides three daughters who are all married. The other day I read about the family, Steuben, who are very much celebrated, as their ancestors had rendered great services to America. President Abraham Lincoln stands most highly in my esteem on account of his noble mind and deeds. He was a "man," in the very truest significance of the word. This day, the 4th of December, is a Sunday, and I must express that it has been a most agreeable occupation to me, to thus converse with you. It would give me great pleasure if you would inform me whether my presumptions are true. The relations between America and Germany seem to become more and more intimate, as a multitude of Germans leave this country, in order to seek a home in America. With my friendly regards, I am most respectfully,

GUSTAV VOLGER.

Luneberg, Dec. 4, 1881.

Mr. Folger answered this letter at once as fully as he could, and asked for a copy of the record spoken of by his correspondent, and expressed a wish for further correspondence. No answer ever came. Mr. F.'s letter was in English. It is possible that a correct translation of it was not made, and Gustav Volger failed to appreciate its friendly character.

In May, 1882, Mr. Folger received a letter of which the following is a translated copy:

KONIGSBERG, Prussia, May 6, 1882.

ESTEEMED SIR:—Pardon my intrusion upon your time in asking information in a family matter. My name is * * * Folger. I am the wife of a laborer in a manufacturing establishment. My parents are dead. My father was * * * Folger, a cabinet maker at Bobathen, near Tischhauren, and my mother's family was Kalan. Having read your name in the "Hartung Zeitung," and seeing your name spelled Folger, with an F not a V—same as I spell my family name, I am inclined to believe that there exists some relationship between us—perhaps that I am your cousin. I also learn from the "Hartung Zeitung" that you hold a high and important office in New York. * * * With high esteem,

* * * FOLGER.

over

I have been obliged to write in the private and personal character, Mr. Folger did not choose to give me.

About July, 1883, Mr. Folger received a letter of which the following is a translated copy.

"The founder and senior Master of the Free German Institute for Science, Arts and General Knowledge—in the city of Frankfurt-on-the-Main. His Excellency, Mr. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Frankfurt O. M., July 17, 1883.
DEAR SIR:—As the present representative of all the members of the old Hanoverian family of the Folgers, I take the liberty to write to you, and to ask of your kindness to inform me, if you are a member of our family. As your name undoubtedly indicates a German origin, and some of our cousins living in countries where English is spoken, have preferred to change the V of our name into F, my supposition may not appear to be quite without foundation, at all events, I can assure you, that the Folgers of the old world would feel highly honored if they could count * * * to their own. I therefore ask you to kindly excuse my request and to favor me with an explanatory answer. I will with the greatest pleasure endeavor to give you any information you may desire and have the honor, &c., &c.

DR. G. H. OTTO VOLGER.

Called Senckenburg, M. F. D. H.

To this Mr. Folger replied among other things asking if there was the word *folger* in the German tongue other than as a name, and if so what are the meaning and derivation of it. To this he has no answer. These three letters were written in German. They came from beyond the seas, as was shown by the foreign stamps and post-marks. Some may have doubts whether they were written in good faith. Mr. Folger received them as well meant, and replied in the same spirit; but does not understand why the correspondence was not kept up.

I think there is plausible ground for saying that the name of Folger originated on the continent of Europe. Another thing has fallen under my notice, which coincides with what has gone before, as to the meaning of the word.

In Burrill's Law Dictionary, vol. 1, p. 500, appears the following: 'FOLGARE, *Fulgare*, L. Lat. (i. e.: Law Latin; or, Low Latin) [from Sax: *folgare*—to serve or follow.] In Saxon law: To establish one's self in a friborg or frank pledge: *proviatoris se in aliquo, contubernio, friborga, seu fide jussione a.* Spelman L. L. Aluredi. c. 33, cited ibid. The definition of the word *Folgare*, 15, 'to become the dependent or follower of another, (*traderet se alieni in clientelam*) b. to serve, or follow, (*sequire, sequi, sectari*) c. Spelman. FOLGARE, FOLGERES, L. Lat. (from Saxon—FOLGER, a follower.) In Saxon Law, followers, retainers, dependents; or, servants; Spelman L. L. Hen: 1, c. 9, cited ibid. *Folgheres*, Sax: In old English law, followers or servants. *Allii qui illis deserviant, qui dicuntur folgheres; d.* Bracton. fol: 1246.

Spelman (5 in Henry), was a law-writer, and published a Law-Glossary as early as 1626, a little before the time when Peter and John Folger left England for America. The letters and word above, 'L. L. Aluredi,' mean the laws of King Alfred. It is those laws that Spelman cites for the use and meaning of the words 'Folgare, *Fulgare*;' 'L. L. Hen: 1,' mean the laws of the reign of King Henry, the 1st. Alfred lived long before the reign of Elizabeth. At first blush, one might think that if the word *Fulgare* is the origin of the family name of Folger, the fact that that word is found in the laws of that King, so long before the time of Elizabeth, shows that the family is not of Flemish origin, as Dr. Franklin opined. But it is to be remembered that the language of the Flemish people, is akin to that of the Saxons, and it may be that the name could have been brought from Flanders, as well as have originated or been found there, before that Queen's day.

It seems to me, taking the statements of Secretary Folger's German interlocutors and the definition of Burrill, that the original meaning of the word which makes the name, was a follower; or, to follow. I think too, that from all that I have told, we may safely conclude that, as a family name, the word Folger originated in some of the countries of Continental Europe—either Germany, or among some people of German kindred, and of semblance of tongue to the German.

Some Folger may be inclined to resent it, that there is found for his family name a meaning so humble as that of "follower," or "dependant." If so, let him remember that, for generations, his kindred have been followers—of the sea. And rather than to be vexed or mortified, let him so live and do, as that he will exalt the name, and make it that of a leader, a foremost one in good morals, and in benevolence, and in beneficence, so that it be synonymous in the minds of his fellow-men, with great and noble qualities; and thus give to it a secondary or acquired meaning, as good as that of Leader or of Lord.

And now having at last redeemed my promise, I trust not to your weariness or distaste, I am

Sincerely yours,
FOLGER."

(a.) To become a member of some tything (or association), in frank pledge, or surety of the peace. (ball.)
(b.) To take service with a stranger.
(c.) To serve, to follow.
(d.) Others who do them service, who are called followers, (or retainers.)

After this learned and exhaustive account—the result evidently of careful research and study—of the origin and meaning of the name of FOLGER, there seems nothing remaining for me to do save to submit it as a Christmas offering to the editors of the INQUIRER AND MIRROR.

ROBERT BARRY COFFIN.

FORDHAM, N. Y. City, Dec. 22, 1883.

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

FOLGER.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Recognizing your paper as the medium of communication with more descendants of Peter Folger than could be reached by any other publication, I thought it would be well to transmit for your columns an article, prepared by J. R. Planche, of the Somerset Herald, an officer of the College of Arms, London, on the Sire de Fougères (claimed by many to be the ancestor of the Folger family)—a companion of William the Conqueror:

"He, of Felgieres," says Wace (who was born about A. D. 1100, completed a metrical history of William the Conqueror in 1160), "also won great renown with many very brave men he brought from Brittany. The absence of the baptismal name, as in many other instances, is a serious obstacle to satisfactory identification.

A Ralph and a William de Fougères (de Filgeris, as it is Latinized) are found tenants in Domesday (the English census of A. D. 1085) but we have no evidence to show that the Ralph therein returned was the Raoul presumed to have been "Cil de Felgieres" as Wace writes it, alluded to in the above passage ("Rom de Rou," line 13,496) Meen or Main II. was Baron of Fougères in Brittany at the time of the Conquest, and not too old to have been himself in the expedition, being about the age of the Conqueror, having succeeded his father Alfred I. in 1048, and surviving the invasion of England some sixteen or seventeen years. By his wife Adelaide he had three sons—Jathael, Eudes or Odo, and Raoul. The two former died in his lifetime without issue, and he was therefore succeeded by his younger son Raoul, in 1084. So says Dom. Morice in "Histoire de Bretagne," and M. de Pommerai, who follows him in his History of the Barons of Fougères. This would be fairly borne out by the date of Domesday, at which Raoul is stated to hold certain lands in Surrey, Devonshire, Buckinghamshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

But then who was William? The first William de Fougères that I can find mention of, was one of the seven children of Raoul by Avoise or Avicia, daughter of Richard de Bienfaite, and as he was certainly not the eldest son, Raoul being succeeded first by Meen III., who died without issue, and he by Henry I., the next brother, in 1137, William, their younger brother, could surely not be of sufficient age to hold lands in England in 1085. There must be either some confusion of dates, or there was a William de Fougères unknown to Morice or his copyist. The account of Raoul is very vague.

Long before he succeeded his father, we are told he had given proofs of his valor, by following William, Duke of Normandy, to the conquest of England. By that prince he was put in possession of large territories, out of which he made various donations to the Abbey of Risle and to that of Savigny, which he had founded in 1112. He confirmed the foundation of the Priory of the Holy Trinity by his mother, Adelaide, and gave it, as well as the Church of St. Salpice at Fougères, to the Abbey of Marmoutier. Subsequently he travelled to Rome, and passing by Marmoutier, confirmed all his previous gifts to it. He died 1124, leaving by his wife aforesaid seven children—Meen, Henri, Gauthier, Robert, William, Avelon, and Beatrice.

Now if these dates can be depended on, and they are not materially affected by any test I have been able to apply to them, it is not surprising that Le Prevost should doubt the presence of Raoul at Hastings, between which event and that of his death there would elapse fifty-eight years. Still allowing him to have been a young man of two-and-twenty in 1066, he would only have been eighty in 1124—not an improbable age for him to have attained, and we have no evidence to show that he did not do so. Unless we could prove that he was too young to fight at Senlac in 1066, the benefit of the doubt must be accorded to him: He was therefore, we may conclude, the companion of the Conqueror and the tenant in Domesday; but this does not advance us a step in our knowledge of the William de Fougères in the same record. He

must have been born before 1066 to have held land in capite in 1085, and as William, the son of Raoul and Avicia, had certainly two if not four elder brothers, not counting the sisters whose births might have intervened, we must date the marriage of Raoul as far back as 1060 at least, which would make a serious addition to the venerable age I have already accorded to him. * * *

BARONS FOUGERES.

Alfred I. died 1048; succeeded by his son.
Meen II. " 1084; " " " "
Raoul I. " 1124; " " " "
Meen III. " " " " brother.
Henry I. " 1137; " " " " son.
Raoul II. " 1194; " " " " grandson.
William (died before his father in 1187).
Geoffrey—the grandson, whose sister Clemencie married Ranulph Blondeville, Earl of Chester.
William, a brother of Raoul III., was guardian of Geoffrey.

The seal of William de Fougères affords us an interesting example of "armes parlantes" (that is, arms allusive to the name). The shield is simply charged with branches of fern (*fougere*).

The above paper is furnished for the purpose of adding to the collection of material relating to the name of Folger, which you commenced in your issue of Dec. 1883; the reference to the Armorial bearings of the family as given by Mr. Planche is correct, of course; the family existent in France to-day, have upon their shield a double-headed eagle (like the Worths of Devonshire and of Nantucket in the olden time); issuing from the centre of the two necks is a triple sprig of fern, still keeping the hint of their name in their blazonry. No family bearing the name of Folger or any name easily altered to it, bear the arrows mentioned in the previous article, but if three sprigs of fern were badly drawn, they would appear like arrow-heads, and such without doubt was the fact.

The Foulger family and the Barney family were both of Norfolk Co., England. I italicized both Devonshire and Norfolk in the possessions of "Sire de Fougères," because so many of your island people are descended from families long resident in those countries. The name of Barney was changed from Berney and that from Verney. Elizabeth Barney* was a generous patron during life to the church charities in Norwich, and gave her own mansion when she died for such purposes. In the will of Nicholas Pepys, Jr., of Burnham Ulfe, butcher, proved in that county 9th Feb., 1677-8, he left bequests to his sister, Mary Foulger, the wife of Thomas Foulger. While it is an open question whether the Foulgers are descendants of junior lines from the companion of William the Conqueror, or from a cloth-worker who came over 500 years later, it is well to gather and print whatever may be of service in determining the question hereafter.

J. C. J. B.

*In the cathedral records at Norwich, it states that "Elizabeth Barney, widow, late wife of Richard Barney, gave the corner house against the Rose, (the tavern) the rent yearly to be given in bread to the poor."

Jeffery Barney was a Vicar A. D. 1400.
Thomas Havers, of Norwich, Goldsmith, married Grace, daughter of Henry Barney, of Anemere, about 1670.

3 articles
different

Mar. 1, 1884

FOLGER.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Knowing that everything relating to the honored name of Folger will prove acceptable, not only to the immediate descendants of the notable Peter, but to all of your readers who may have a trace of the old man's blood in their veins, I take the liberty of sending to you for publication the accompanying paper, gathered, as you will perceive, from several sources.

Peter, the son of John Folger, as all Nantucketers are aware, was an inhabitant of Martha's Vineyard, previous to his removal to Nantucket, whither he went in 1663, "to officiate," as Obed Macy in his history tells us, "as miller, weaver and interpreter of the Indian language." He also "acted as surveyor of land," and was, undoubtedly, the Island's earliest poet, as his "Looking-glass for the Times"—an edition of which was recently published by Sidney S. Rider, of Providence, R. I., fully proves. It is not my purpose in this article to enter into any personal account of Nantucket's early worthies, more than may be absolutely necessary. In a letter, however, which I received from Mr. George Howland Folger, of Boston, he writes: "Our ancestor came from Norwich, England, and it is reasonable to suppose that he belonged to a family of Flemish weavers, as in that occupation, with others, he was sought to emigrate to Nantucket. I think the designation may be applied to him, that Admiral Coffin placed on the medal of Tristram Coffin,—The first of the race that settled in America,—and his plain, honest, homely, religious character, is better to date from than titled rascality."

It is claimed that when William the Conqueror, with his band of freebooters, invaded England, the chief of the archers was one Sire de Fougiers, which we have easily Anglicised into Foudier, Fougier, Foulgir. This name appears upon the Roll of Battle Abbey. The coat of arms claimed by the family has a crest of three arrows, and the arrows are also emblazoned upon the shield, which," he adds sarcastically, "is of course conclusive." In my reply to this letter, I think I suggested the propriety of changing the arrows into harpoons.

In regard to the spelling of the name, Mr. Folger wrote: "I think an error has been continued in confusing the double 'ff,'—which was the common form in absence of a capital F—where a letter was thus needed. I have seen many documents where this double 'ff' was used in writing words other than proper names where a capital letter is needed." In a later letter, continuing the subject, Mr. Folger writes: "There is nothing reliable reported [as to knowledge of the family, previous to Peter and his father John] any more than in the case of Tristram Coffin. Because there was a Sir Richard or William Coffin in the reign of Henry VIII, or a Sire de Fougier leading the archers at the invasion of the Norman William, it does not follow that all the Coffins and Folgers of the present day are of noble blood. Judging from some of the name living, or dying, known, we should find sufficient evidence against the theory of evolution; or, the survival of the fittest, and clearly see that the race is dying out."

I have great admiration for the worthies of the past, whether of humble or noble blood, and a line of ancestry marked by useful lives is a justifiable pride; but you know Pope's lines copied so often in our old writing-books:

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

I have, however, a strong feeling of consanguinity. I feel that 'blood is thicker than water,' and the same kith and kin calls up a feeling beyond common humanity." In a letter received from the Hon. Charles J. Folger, (shortly after the first one quoted from George Howland Folger,) he writes: "I have always said that the family is from the Flemish weavers, brought into England by Queen Bess, when she sought to introduce the manufacture of woollens into England, and I find corroboration of this in the meaning of the name."

ing is, to follow through; or, to follow after. It is the secondary meaning, or the acquired meaning which comes to our minds when the word persecute is uttered, that is, to follow after with the purpose to do ill. I have seen, too, in reading, the word *folgian* cited from Horne Tooke's 'Diversions of Purley' (which, though its title would indicate otherwise, is a dry work on Grammar, &c.), as being a form of the verb which means to follow.

The present Secretary of the United States Treasury showed me a letter received by him in December, 1881, from Gustav Volger, written in German. I think it will not weary you to read a copy of the translation which was made of it. This is it:

MOST HONORED SIR:—What will you say, when you receive a letter from the Luneberger Heide, (Prairie of Luneberg), which informs you that there are people there, who take an interest in you? But you shall soon learn how that happens. Your name is often mentioned in the papers here,—they speak of Charles Jas. Folger, Secretary of the United States Treasury, who understands well how to manage "the finances," which is proved by the redemption of the bonds, which you have again announced. It lately occurred to me, is not the name of "Folger" a German one, at least by descent? There is a family in the province of Hanover, and also, here in Luneberg, with the name of "Volger," an old Hanoverian patrician family, which through certain lines has always kept together. The family "Volger," possesses in Willbergen still, a "Patronatspfarre": a community where a certain family has the exclusive right to nominate or appoint a parson, priest or minister, which is governed alternately by either line, "Hans" or "Barthold." Besides this there are various lines in and around Hanover belonging to the family. The city of Hanover has honored the name of Volger in our ancestors by giving it to several streets. There is also a Volger-strasse (Volger street), in Luneberg. Several of our ancestors have emigrated to America. I myself have several nephews there. Rev. Dr. Christian Volger, of Depstedt, also went to America. I should very much like to know, whether you are also a Volger, who by his ancestors belongs to the German Fatherland. America has always had a great attraction for me, ever since my earliest youth. The great and wise law-giver, Benjamin Franklin, was always my model, when I was being educated. I have his picture in my room, and a lightning-rod on my house; the latter I had fixed there with the idea of a monument of "my Benjamin Franklin." Benjamin Franklin was married to a lady by the name of A. Folger, the same as yours. The family Volger, here is very highly regarded, and I have taken leave to work up a record of the family for my own pleasure—the latter dates back from now to 1300. There are two lines in the family; "Hans" and "Barthold." I myself am married to Agnes Volger, from the "Barthold" line, and I am a member of the line of "Hans." I should be very happy if in you I could greet a cousin. The family Volger, has a coat of arms which I herewith inclose. It consists of two parts,—in one of the two shields is an antler, and in the other a twig of laurel—both fields are held together by a golden ring. I have busied myself much with the recording of the family, and I should be very much pleased if you also, were a distant and dear member of the Volger family. I will gladly send you a copy of the record. My studies of the "Hans" line are the more exact, as I am a man of that line. I have only one son; Georg. Friederich, Francisca Volger, thirteen years old; besides three daughters who are all married. The other day I read about the family, Steuben, who are very much celebrated, as their ancestors had rendered great services to America. President Abraham Lincoln stands most highly in my esteem on account of his noble mind and deeds. He was a "man," in the very truest significance of the word. This day, the 4th of December, is a Sunday, and I must express that it has been a most agreeable occupation to me, to thus converse with you. It would give me great pleasure if you would inform me whether my presumptions are true. The relations between America and Germany seem to become more and more intimate, as a multitude of Germans leave this country in order to seek a home in America. With my friendly regards, I am most respectfully,

GUSTAV VOLGER.

Luneberg, Dec. 4, 1881.

Mr. Folger answered this letter at once as fully as he could, and asked for a copy of the record spoken of by his correspondent, and expressed a wish for further correspondence. No answer ever came. Mr. F.'s letter was in English. It is possible that a correct translation of it was not made, and Gustav Volger failed to appreciate its friendly character.

In May, 1882, Mr. Folger received a letter of which the following is a translated copy:

KONIGSBERG, PRUSSIA, May 6, 1882.
ESTEEMED SIR:—Pardon my intrusion upon your time in asking information in a family matter. My name is * * * nee Folger. I am the wife of a laborer in a manufacturing establishment. My parents are dead. My father was * * * Folger, a cabinet maker at Bobethen, near Tischhauren, and my mother's family was Kalan. Having read your name in the "Hartung Zeitung," and seeing your name spelled Folger, with an F not a V—same as I spell my family name, I am inclined to believe that there exists some relationship between us—perhaps that I am your cousin. I also learn from the "Hartung Zeitung" that you hold a high and important office in New York. * * * With high esteem,
* * * nee FOLGER.

Neither Judge Folger, nor Mr. G. H. Folger, in the above quoted notes, gives any great amount of information concerning the origin and meaning of their family name; but in a letter I recently received from a gentleman greatly interested in genealogical matters, especially those relative to the old families of the Island, I find much that may interest the good folk of Nantucket, and those elsewhere who hail from Nantucket, as their prime port of clearance.

"It has been said," writes my correspondent, "that 'up to now, no trace of the name of FOLGER can be found in England.' This is not literally true. I have fallen upon the reports of law-suits in which the name occurs. In 5th Hurlstone & Norman's Reports, page 202, which are English Reports, is the report of a case entitled 'Foulger vs. Taylor.' The Foulger there, was only a nominal plaintiff, and the case gives but little indication of him, his surroundings, or his ancestry. This case was passed upon in the court, in 1860. This is a recent date. It is probable that the name still exists in England as a family name. You will notice the spelling, Foulger, not Folger. The name was spelled with a u in the early days of Nantucket. Peter, the honored ancestor of the family, with the use of a needless consonant—which showed him to be of German kin—spelled it Ffoulger. The same case is reported in 2 L. R. Exch: 227. It has the name spelled Foulger. This form of it I have never seen elsewhere. If my hasty notes are correct, the name also appears in this report of the case, in some part of it, as Folger. I have found, too, a report of the case of Foulger vs. Newcomb, and of a case of Foulger vs. Steadman, the latter in S. L. R. Queens Bench 65. In the Newcomb case, the plaintiff, Foulger, was of varied occupation, as he is spoken of as a warrener, gamekeeper, horse-slaughterer, grease-manufacturer, living near Ridley wood. The action which he brought was for oral slander in saying of him that he 'had trapped three foxes.' In the Steadman case, the plaintiff, Foulger, was an Inspector of Police for the 'Great Eastern Railway Co.,' at Fenchurch station, London. In this case the cause of action was not personal. It was one affecting the Railway Co. and not Foulger. The case of Newman was in 1867; that of Steadman in 1872; both dates more recent than that in the Taylor case."

Dr. Franklin formed the theory, from his quests in England, that the earlier men of the family, the progenitors of it as an English family, were Flemish weavers, brought over by Queen Elizabeth, when she sought to introduce the manufacture of woollens into her island. There is reason, from what I will state, before the end hereof, to believe that he was correct in his supposition.

The Rev. Mr. Arthur, a Baptist minister (the father of President Arthur), wrote and published a book on 'Names.' He derives the name, Folger, from the town or city of Fougieres. The following is all that he says: 'FOLGER.—Camden defines the name, Foulgiers, Fearné, (fern). Fougieres, local, a town of France, near the frontiers of Normandy. The town has given its name to a noble family. Raoul de Fougiers fortified the town and built the castle.' (Arthur's Etymological Dictionary, p. 131.) I do not rest much on this. It is quite fanciful.

Some years ago, passing through Main street, in Buffalo, N. Y., I saw a sign over a shop door, reading thus: 'F. VOLGER.' As I understand it, the Germans use V as we use F. It struck me that that name was like my own of 'Folger.' I went in and asked the keeper of the shop what his name meant in English. He said 'to go after, to follow.' I told him that my name was Folger. He said it was the same. We therefore claimed and acknowledged kindred, though it needed a long arm to reach from Nantucket to Vaterland, and find a cousin.

Not long ago I asked an intelligent German lady if she knew in her country, of the family name of Folger. 'Yes,' she said. 'What does it mean in English?' I asked. 'To persecute,' she replied. And thus she agreed with my Buffalo cousin. For the English word 'persecute,' is a derivation from the Latin, (*per* and *sequor*), and the primary mean-

There was other matter in the letter, which being to the writer of a more private and personal character, Mr. Folger did not choose to give me.

About July, 1883, Mr. Folger received a letter of which the following is a translated copy:

"The founder and Senior-Master of the Free German Institute for Sciences, Arts and General Knowledge—in Goethe's paternal home at Frankfurt-on-the-Main, His Excellency, Mr. Charles J. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Frankfort O. M., July 17, 1883.

DEAR SIR:—As the present representative of all the members of the old Hanoverian family of the Volgers, I take the liberty to write to you, and to ask of your kindness to inform me, if you are a member of our cousinship. As your name undoubtedly indicates a German origin, and some of our cousins living in countries where English is spoken, have preferred to change the V of our name into F, my supposition may not appear to be quite without foundation. At all events, I can assure you, that the Volgers of the old world would feel highly honored if they could count * * * to their own. I therefore ask you to kindly excuse my request and to favor me with an explanatory answer. I will with the greatest pleasure endeavor to give you any information you may desire and have the honor, &c., &c.,

DR. G. H. OTTO VOLGER.

Called Senckenburg, M. F. D. H.

To this Mr. Folger replied among other things asking if there was the word *folger* in the German tongue other than as a name, and if so what are the meaning and derivation of it. To this he has no answer. These three letters were written in German. They came from beyond the seas, as was shown by the foreign stamps and post-marks. Some may have doubts whether they were written in good faith. Mr. Folger received them as well meant, and replied in the same spirit; but does not understand why the correspondence was not kept up.

I think there is plausible ground for saying that the name of Folger originated on the continent of Europe. Another thing has fallen under my notice, which coincides with what has gone before, as to the meaning of the word.

In Burrill's Law Dictionary, vol. I, p. 500, appears the following: 'FOLGARE, *Fulgare*, L. Lat.' (i. e.: Law Latin; or, Low Latin) [from Sax: *folgare*—to serve or follow.] In Saxon law: To establish one's self in a friborg or frank pledge: *proristere se in aliquo, contubernio, friborga, seu fide jussione a.* Spelman L. L. Aluredi. c. 33. cited ibid. The definition of the word *Folgare*, 15, 'to become the dependent or follower of another, (*traderet se alieni in clientelam*) b; to serve, or follow, (*servire, sequi, sociari*) c Spelman. FOLGARII, FOLGERES, L. Lat (from Saxon—FOLGER, a follower.) In Saxon Law, followers, retainers, dependents; or, servants; Spelman L. L. Hen: 1, c. 9. cited ibid. *Folgheres*, Sax: In old English law, followers or servants. *Allii qui illis deserviant, qui dicuntur folgheres; d* Bracton. fol: 1246.

Spelman (5 in Henry), was a law-writer, and published a Law-Glossary as early as 1626, a little before the time when Peter and John Folger left England for America. The letters and word above, 'L. L. Aluredi,' mean the laws of King Alfred. It is those laws that Spelman cites for the use and meaning of the words 'Folgare, *Fulgare*;' 'L. L. Hen: 1,' mean the laws of the reign of King Henry, the 1st. Alfred lived long before the reign of Elizabeth. At first blush, one might think that if the word *Fulgare* is the origin of the family name of *Folger*, the fact that that word is found in the laws of that King, so long before the time of Elizabeth, shows that the family is not of Flemish origin, as Dr. Franklin opined. But it is to be remembered that the language of the Flemish people, is akin to that of the Saxons, and it may be that the name could have been brought from Flanders, as well as have originated or been found there, before that Queen's day.

It seems to me, taking the statements of Secretary Folger's German interlocutors and the definition of Burrill, that the original meaning of the word which makes the name, was a follower; or, to follow. I think too, that from all that I have told, we may safely conclude that, as a family name, the word *Folger* originated in some of the countries of Continental Europe—either Germany, or among some people of German kindred, and of semblance of tongue to the German.

Some Folger may be inclined to resent it, that there is found for his family name a meaning so

humble as that of "follower," or "dependant." If so, let him remember that, for generations, his kindred have been followers—of the seas. And rather than to be vexed or mortified, let him so live and do, as that he will exalt the name, and make it that of a leader, a foremost one in good morals, and in benevolence, and in beneficence, so that it be synonymous in the minds of his fellow-men, with great and noble qualities; and thus give to it a secondary or acquired meaning, as good as that of Leader or of Lord.

And now having at last redeemed my promise, I trust not to your weariness or distaste, I am

Sincerely yours,

FOLGER."

- (a.) To become a member of some tything (or association), in frank pledge, or surety of the peace. (bail.)
- (b.) To take service with a stranger.
- (c.) To serve, to follow.
- (d.) Others who do them service, who are called followers, (or retainers.)

After this learned and exhaustive account—the result evidently of careful research and study—of the origin and meaning of the name of FOLGER, there seems nothing remaining for me to do save to submit it as a Christmas offering to the editors of the INQUIRER AND MIRROR.

ROBERT BARRY COFFIN.

FORDHAM, N. Y. City, Dec. 22, 1883.

3 articles - differ

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

THE FOLGER QUESTION AGAIN.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Although I read with interest "J. C. J. B.'s" communication in your issue of the 1st inst., on the Folger question, I failed to see that he proved the descent of the family from "He, of Felgieres," notwithstanding the array of notable matter prepared by Mr. Planche, of the College of Arms, London, and produced by your correspondent, apparently to substantiate that object. It seems to me quite as probable that the name originated, as Dr. Franklin thought, from the Flemish weavers who, as followers, went to England in Queen Elizabeth's time, as that it was derived from the Sire de Fougères. Allowing for that longing for noble ancestry which is common to humanity, it does seem in this case a contortion and distortion too violent to be content with, to rack Fougères, or Felgieres, until it, in its agony, yields Foulger, or Foulger, or Folger.

A friend writes to me after reading "J. C. J. B.'s" article: "It seems as if some people were not satisfied with a pure strain of blood from honest veins, but must seek for descent from some Norman or butchering robber, styled an Earl or a Baron. A satirical writer says: 'The robbery of one age is the chivalry of the next. Trade alone can spoil our blood; robbery purifies it.' Not many families have a better line of descent than the Coffin and Folger, a finer and better defined family tree, with fewer rotten branches and a less yield of gnarled and bitter fruit. Let us be content to say that Tristram or Peter was our ancestor, and boast that no father, uncle or cousin has been hanged; few, if any, stood behind prison bars as a felon; not many deserved so to stand; though Peter himself, for opinion's sake, and out of an obstinacy that had the hue of heroism, was once, to use Lord Holt's phrase, 'laid by the heels' in the common jail."

And common enough it was, too, if we may credit Peter's own words, which describe it as "a place where never any Englishman was put, and where the neighbors Hoge had layd but the night before, and in a bitter cold Frost and deepe snow. They had onely thrown out most of the Durt, Hoge Dung and snow. The Rest the constable told me I might ly upon if I would, that is upon the Boards in that case, and without Victuals and Fire. Indeed I persuaded him to fetch a little Hay, and he did so, and some Friends did presently bring in Bedding and Victuals."

For what, think you, was our ancestor treated thus contumely by "Mr. Thomas Macy and the Rest of our new young magistrates?" Because, forsooth, he would not, as he was Clerk of the Court, give up the "Court-booke" to Mr. Macy, whose commission as chief magistrate had expired. So Peter held on to the court records, and was sentenced to imprisonment for contempt of court, and put under "twenty-pound bond." How long Peter Folger remained a prisoner I have no means by me through which to ascertain. Perhaps some one better informed than I am will write it out for publication in the INQUIRER AND MIRROR.

It is interesting to compare the armorial bearings of the de Fougères now existent in France, and the Volgers of Germany. Instead of the double-headed eagle on the shield of the former, an antler is emblazoned in one of the shields (for they display two—both fields being held together by a golden ring) of the latter. Instead of the triple sprig of fern issuing from between the necks of the eagle of the de Fougères, a twig of laurel emblazons the duplicate shield of the Volgers. The de Fougères trace their pedigree back to about A. D. 1100, and the Vogels to A. D. 1300—a difference of only two hundred years, about one hundred years less than the Coffins trace back to Tristram's grandfather. It seems to me that if any relationship existed in the year 1300 between the Volgers and the de Fougères, there should be some record of it existing. One can easily conceive how the two necks of the eagle became changed, in depicting them, to antlers or *vice versa*, and the sprig of fern altered to laurel. But whether ferns or laurels, arrow-heads or harpoons be the correct symbol of the family, it matters little; my own preference would be for harpoons. And this reminds me of the coat of arms, as decorated in Theodore Winthrop's novel "Edwin Brothertoft," gotten up at the Herald's office for Capt. Baylor, late of a whaler, as follows: "On a rolling sea vert, a Leviathan rampant, siffiant proper. Crest, a hand grasping a harpoon. Motto, ILLIC, SPIRAT,—THERE SHE BLOWS."

ROBERT BARRY COFFIN.

FORDHAM, March 15, 1884.

FOLGER.

THE ORIGIN AND MEANING OF THE NAME.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Recognizing your paper as the medium of communication with more descendants of Peter Folger than could be reached by any other publication, I thought it would be well to transmit for your columns an article, prepared by J. R. Planche, of the Somerset *Herald*, an officer of the College of Arms, London, on the Sire de Fougères (claimed by many to be the ancestor of the Folger family)—a companion of William the Conqueror:

"He, of Felgieres," says Wace (who was born about A. D. 1100, completed a metrical history of William the Conqueror in 1160), "also won great renown with many very brave men he brought from Brittany. The absence of the baptismal name, as in many other instances, is a serious obstacle to satisfactory identification.

A Ralph and a William de Fougères (de Filgeriis, as it is Latinized) are found tenants in Domesday (the English census of A. D. 1085) but we have no evidence to show that the Ralph therein returned was the Raoul presumed to have been "Cil de Felgieres" as Wace writes it, alluded to in the above passage ("Rom de Rou," line 13,496) Meen or Main II. was Baron of Fougères in Brittany at the time of the Conquest, and not too old to have been himself in the expedition, being about the age of the Conqueror, having succeeded his father Alfred I. in 1048, and surviving the invasion of England some sixteen or seventeen years. By his wife Adelaide he had three sons—Jathael, Eudes or Odo, and Raoul. The two former died in his lifetime without issue, and he was therefore succeeded by his younger son Raoul, in 1084. So says Dom. Morice in "Histoire de Bretagne," and M. de Pomereau, who follows him in his History of the Barons of Fougères. This would be fairly borne out by the date of Domesday, at which Raoul is stated to hold certain lands in Surrey, *Devonshire*, Buckinghamshire, *Norfolk*, and Suffolk.

But then who was William? The first William de Fougères that I can find mention of, was one of the seven children of Raoul by Avoysc or Avicia, daughter of Richard de Bienfaite, and as he was certainly not the eldest son, Raoul being succeeded first by Meen III., who died without issue, and he by Henry I., the next brother, in 1137, William, their younger brother, could surely not be of sufficient age to hold lands in England in 1085. There must be either some confusion of dates, or there was a William de Fougères unknown to Morice or his copyist. The account of Raoul is very vague.

Long before he succeeded his father, we are told he had given proofs of his valor, by following William, Duke of Normandy, to the conquest of England. By that prince he was put in possession of large territories, out of which he made various donations to the Abbey of Risle and to that of Savigny, which he had founded in 1112. He confirmed the foundation of the Priory of the Holy Trinity by his mother, Adelaide, and gave it, as well as the Church of St. Salpice at Fougères, to the Abbey of Marmoutier. Subsequently he travelled to Rome, and passing by Marmoutier, confirmed all his previous gifts to it. He died 1124, leaving by his wife aforesaid seven children—Meen, Henri, Gauthier, Robert, William, Avelon, and Beatrice.

Now if these dates can be depended on, and they are not materially affected by any test I have been able to apply to them, it is not surprising that Le Prevost should doubt the presence of Raoul at Hastings, between which event and that of his death there would elapse fifty-eight years. Still allowing him to have been a young man of two-and-twenty in 1066, he would only have been eighty in 1124—not an improbable age for him to have attained, and we have no evidence to show that he

did not do so. Unless we could prove that he was too young to fight at Senlac in 1066, the benefit of the doubt must be accorded to him. *He was therefore, we may conclude, the companion of the Conqueror and the tenant in Domesday*; but this does not advance us a step in our knowledge of the William de Fougères in the same record. He must have been born before 1066 to have held land in capite in 1085, and as William, the son of Raoul and Avicia, had certainly two if not four elder brothers, not counting the sisters whose births might have intervened, we must date the marriage of Raoul as far back as 1060 at least, which would make a serious addition to the venerable age I have already accorded to him. * * *

BARONS FOUGERE.

Alfred I. died 1048; succeeded by his son.
Meen II. " 1084; " " " "
Raoul I. " 1124; " " " "
Meen III. " " " " brother.
Henry I. " 1137; " " " " son.
Raoul II. " 1194; " " " " grandson.
William (died before his father in 1187).
Geoffrey—the grandson, whose sister Clemencie married Ranulph Blondeville, Earl of Chester. William, a brother of Raoul III., was guardian of Geoffrey.

The seal of William de Fougères affords us an interesting example of "armes parlantes" (that is, arms allusive to the name). The shield is simply charged with branches of fern (fougere).

The above paper is furnished for the purpose of adding to the collection of material relating to the name of Folger, which you commenced in your issue of Dec. 1883; the reference to the Armorial bearings of the family as given by Mr. Planche is correct, of course; the family existent in France to-day, have upon their shield a double-headed eagle (like the Worths of Devonshire and of Nantucket in the olden time); issuing from the centre of the two necks is a triple sprig of fern, still keeping the hint of their name in their blazonry. No family bearing the name of Folger or any name easily altered to it, bear the arrows mentioned in the previous article, but if three sprigs of fern were badly drawn, they would appear like arrow-heads, and such without doubt was the fact.

The Foulger family and the Barney family were both of Norfolk Co., England. I italicized both Devonshire and Norfolk in the possessions of "Sire de Fougères," because so many of your island people are descended from families long resident in those countries. The name of Barney was changed from Berney and that from Verney. Elizabeth Barney* was a generous patron during life to the church charities in Norwich, and gave her own mansion when she died for such purposes. In the will of Nicholas Pepys, Jr., of Burnham Ulfe, butcher, proved in that county 9th Feb., 1677-8, he left bequests to his sister, Mary Foulger, the wife of Thomas Foulger. While it is an open question whether the Foulgers are descendants of junior lines from the companion of William the Conqueror, or from a cloth-worker who came over 500 years later, it is well to gather and print whatever may be of service in determining the question hereafter.

J. C. J. B.

*In the cathedral records at Norwich, it states that "Elizabeth Barney, widow, late wife of Richard Barney, gave the corner house against the Rose, (the tavern) the rent yearly to be given in bread to the poor."

Jeffery Barney was a Vicar A. D. 1400. Thomas Havers, of Norwich, Goldsmith, married Grace, daughter of Henry Barney, of Anemere, about 1670.

FOULGER.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—By a singular oversight I omitted to send you an important note relating to the Foulger family in England—important, because it embraces the *exact period and locality* to which the genealogical student would direct his search for the kindred and ancestry of JOHN, the father of PETER FOULGER.

In the south aisle of the church of St. Swithia, Norwich, England, are two mural tablets, one inscribed to the memory of Anne Bowman, who died in 1684, and another in memory of Susan, the wife of Ric. Foulger, the grandmother to Anne, who died in 1665.

Previous to 1872 I had collected, by purchase and personal research, a large mass of unpublished material relating to my ancestry, and had deposited the collection in a mercantile vault, supposing it to be a safer place than my residence in case of fire; but in the great conflagration the treasure was annihilated, and a few papers and notes which I had at home are all that remain to show for years of labor. Among the papers, I had collected much relating to the Foulgers which is irretrievably lost; the above note and the one I communicated relating to Mary (Pepys), wife of Thomas Foulger in 1677-8, I happened to preserve in a note book at home; these are enough to show that traces have been found in England. An additional circumstance having a bearing both as to period and locality, is the fact that the records of St. Swithia's Church show that in "1662 Isabel Dix, widow, gave a copyhold house and yard in Eaton, now let at 2*l*. 6*s* per annum, to the parishioners, 5*s* of the annual rent to go to the church repairs, and the rest to be divided among the poor." Here we find the Foulger and Dix families in the Church of St. Swithia, in Norwich, and members of families of the same names, viz: John Foulger and Edward Dix are early settlers in Watertown, New England.

Before leaving the historical part of this letter it might be of interest to many to know where one line of the descendants of the Sire de Fougères, the Companion of William the Conqueror, was located in Norfolk County, England.

Almost directly south of Norwich, distant fifteen or twenty miles, is the town of Diss; the adjoining village of Osmundeston is the spot owned for two centuries by the descendants of Sire de Fougères. The most interesting object in the village was the White Hart Inn, which was built just before the restoration of the lascivious King Charles II. It may be that the showy and immoral Court of that Monarch led to the extravagancies of the architectural adornment of the house outside and within. Lord Timothy Dexter's display of wooden statuary, at his famous residence in Newburyport, was small in comparison with the same kind of sculpture at this hostelry; the building was ornamented elaborately with coats of arms of all the chief towns and gentlemen of the vicinity, and a peculiar attraction within the house was an immense circular bed, large enough to accommodate fifteen or twenty couples at the same time. The famous bed of Ware, referred to by Shakspeare in the Twelfth-night, Act iii, was the historical prototype of this curious piece of furniture. In later days this village became notorious for its annual cockfights, but the patronage of the hotel has been insufficient to keep it from falling to decay.

It is a mistake in giving consideration to a family name, to look for its meaning *after* the word has been changed in its spelling,—therefore the translation of FOLGER into "follower" has nothing to do with the origin or meaning of the name of FOULGER. By reference to the word "follow" in either the Worcester or Webster unabridged dictionaries, "Folger" is given as the Danish word of similar meaning, but this similarity begins after the family name of Foulger has been corrupted (as grammarians express these unmeaning changes in spelling). It often happens that words which once conveyed meanings, have lost every indication of their origin by senseless changes, thus:

March 1, 1884

The word alligator was originally a simple Spanish or Portuguese phrase, which translated into English was "the lizard," just as we write and talk about "the sea serpent." The sailors who accompanied Columbus and other continental discoverers, were accustomed to see the water newts and field lizards at home, and when they saw for the first time an American crocodile, they supposed it to be one exceptional monster lizard of the deep, and whenever afterward they caught a glimpse of one, they still supposed it was the identical and only monster of the kind. The English dramatists of the Elizabethan age spelt it correctly, but in its corrupted state or changed spelling its meaning is lost.

In England a familiarity with the penmanship of past centuries is a requisite in the education of able lawyers, otherwise original documents would be useless to either the court or the attorneys. Printers are pretty certain to follow copy; it is therefore essential that copyists of ancient documents should have the same knowledge as the lawyers; but unfortunately it is not the case, and printed or written copies are not accepted in evidence. It was necessary to make this explanation because copyists, not knowing that the character which looks like a double f of our penmanship was merely the capital F of the times of the Tudors and Stuarts, as will be seen in the official papers of both the Court and Chancery hand-writing; the title of their Kings embracing the claim to France, shows its regular use as a capital in that word, and all proper nouns commence with it; therefore Peter Foulger used only a capital F and not "a useless consonant," when he signed his name with what seems to those who don't know the forms of ancient penmanship to be a double f (all things are not what they seem). The argument, then, that Peter's German kinship was made known by his spelling, falls to the ground, having been based upon a want of knowledge of the penmanship of his time.

J. C. J. B.

Boston, March 7, 1884.

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

FOULGER.

ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF NAME.

Boston, March 27, 1884.

MESSENGERS EDITORS:—I have received nearly a score of letters from descendants of PETER FOULGER expressing their interest in your papers relating to the Foulger family of England, and with a single exception state their desire to know as much of the ancestry of Peter, as they do of his descendants; every one made reference to changes in the spelling of the surname,—those who were conversant with English literature expected changes similar to changes they had seen in the orthography of the poets—from Gower, Chaucer and Spencer, through the chronological order of British poets; others, whose reading had been narrower, were "somewhat surprised" &c., and only one pitched into the foolishness of any one who supposed Peter Folger's grandfathers to the remotest generation had not been named Folger.

Our pronunciation does not have much to do with the letters composing the word before us; if it had, our spelling books would not be full of groups of letters to be pronounced differently, as *ough* in *dough*, *cough*, *rough*, *hiccough*, &c., and certain groups of letters to be sounded like certain other groups, and pages full of words in which this letter or that letter is silent; but of all letters 't' is the most freaky; except at the beginning or end of a word, a child cannot tell whether to *sound* it or not, but must be very careful to write it. I think it was Horace Mann who first said that "spelling was a dead pull on memory," and the reason is that we write or print—that is, *spell* one way and talk another; so that the child cannot trust its eyes, but its ears and memory before allowing a word to escape its mouth in the reading lesson. In England, however, there is an addition to this complication among the common people or lower classes, because each county has its own dialect, of which here is a specimen from Devonshire, the home of the boyhood of Tristram Coffin: "an way that a

geed en sich a wap in the niddick that strambang a bet es head agin the clovel, an made a bump in es brow." One curious principle has been observed in the dialects which even reaches to the mouths of higher classes oftentimes, and that is the *hardening* of words, as *fisk*, for *fish*; *kirk*, for *church*; and *thacker*, for *thatcher*.—they freeze or stiffen as you go towards the North.

A gentlemanly old sea captain of the olden time, who had spent forty years of life in the old-fashioned way that sea captains then had, of really acting as a merchant in the sale and purchase of his cargoes, and carried on a correspondence in the various languages of Europe, told me he had rather try to write the names of Arabians or Chinese in their own characters, than to write an Englishman's from merely hearing it spoken. Berkeley was pronounced Bartly; Cholmondeley was pronounced Chumley; Wriothesley was pronounced Risley, and Beauchamp was pronounced Beecher. This way of knocking out a whole mouthful of letters, runs through their whole pronunciation of proper nouns; they never say Magdalene College, but Maudlin. It must have been because your Fordham correspondent had no knowledge of the every-day way which Englishmen had of pronouncing names, that he characterized the changes from Fougere to Foulger "as a contortion and distortion too violent to be content with," and it was *entirely* a matter of *writing* or *printing*, and not the slightest change in pronunciation!

If a little school-boy pronounced the 't' in alms, folk, solder, and many another word of which I can seem to see the page before me headed "words in which the 't' is silent," then his school-fellows would say, "he was only 'sodjering,' he knows better." It is simply in relation to the silent 't,' silent in England and heard in America, that I will give a few examples which have been given me: Ralph is pronounced Rafe; Walter is pronounced Water; Holmes is pronounced Homes; and Foulger is pronounced Fooger, on exactly the same principle (or want of it) which makes us pronounce could, would and should as if written with 'oo' instead of 'oul.' This I hope explains clearly what many asked for; if the Folgers were not so thoroughly intermingled with other families on the island, I should feel that I had taken too much space for a subject wanting *general* interest; but I know that it was not beneath Benjamin Franklin's idea of a manly desire, and is of interest *now* to many of his intelligent kindred.

I have knowledge of something more about the Norfolk family and Peter's father, which I will give another time if deemed worth while.

Yours cordially,

J. C. J. B.

About the Folger Family.

Charles J. Folger was born in an old-fashioned double-front wood house which is located on the highest portion of Orange street in the town of Nantucket, overlooking the island and the harbor. The family is of the best New England stock. John Folger came from England in the year 1636, from the city of Norwich, in the county of Norfolk. He was a widower, and brought along with him a son, aged eighteen and named Peter. Hugh Peters, who had been Chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, came over in the same vessel, and the two men found a home together at Martha's Vineyard. In 1644 the Peter above referred to married Mary Moriel. The younger branch of the family multiplied rapidly. Peter and Mary had eight children before the year 1662, when they went to live at Nantucket. Here they afterwards had a daughter, who was named Abiah, and who subsequently gave to the world the immortal Benjamin Franklin. John Folger evidently believed in education. An old chronicle states that his son Peter, when he went to Nantucket was the only man there who could read and write.

It used to be the custom in those days to give most children biblical names. Eleaser was one of the sons of Mary and Peter. He married Sarah Gardner. Nathan, the son of Eleaser and Sarah, married Sarah Church; Barzillai, the son of Nathan and Sarah, married Phebe Coleman; Walter, the son of Barzillai and Phebe, married Elizabeth Starbuck. They had eleven children, the best known of whom was Walter, born in 1765. We have traced these genealogical relations with some precision, in order to quote certain observations regarding the characteristics of the Folgers, which came in the writer's way during a temporary residence at Nantucket eleven years ago. Speaking of Walter, one authority takes occasion to remark: "The family have all been remarkable for their ingenuity, preserving superior mechanical power, both to invent and to execute, which peculiarity was prominent in their natures. Some of them have distinguished themselves as mathematicians and have become profound adepts in science. Their knowledge reaches beyond what is usually taught in seminaries of learning. Walter trod the most intricate mazes of science, and had a comprehensive understanding of the highest principles. He was an astronomer of the first class. The family have ever been distinguished for habits of industry, temperance, frugality, and a high regard for moral and social duties. The children, like their parents, have generally shown skill in mechanics—there are but few exceptions—and in some instances have evinced extraordinary powers in mathematics and unusual readiness to acquire general knowledge." All our readers will readily recognize the close truth of this diagnosis as touching Ben. Franklin, while those who know Secretary Folger say that his natural aptitude for questions in finance will prove of inestimable service to him in his new position.

The older residents at Nantucket well remember Walter Folger, 2nd, who was born in 1765, and died on the island some thirty years ago. He was a man of exceptional parts. Before the age of twenty he had acquired a good knowledge of algebra, logarithms, gauging and navigation. He also understood surveying, as practiced by latitude tables then in vogue. Of himself he wrote: "About the time the French Revolution began, 1788, I determined to learn the French language, which I did. I acquired much information in the arts and sciences by reading the Encyclopedia Methodique and other French books. For many years I employed most of my leisure time, which was principally taken from my hours of sleep, in studying. I began to make my clock in 1788, set it in operation in 1790, and it performs well now. I believe it was in 1783 that I was unwell. It was then that I learned the lunar observations, while on a sick bed. Afterwards I taught them to Capt. Chace, who was the first navigator who found his longitude by such observations in this country." The above extract was written in 1844. The clock spoken of is one of the most curious specimens of mechanical ingenuity extant. It is made of brass and steel, and keeps the date of the year; sun and moon rise; the moon's nodes; the sun's place on the ecliptic, etc. The wheel that keeps the date of the year revolves once in a century, remaining still ten years, and at the expiration of each ten years it starts regularly one notch. Walter also made a telescope, in 1819, which proved superior to the great instrument of Herschel. He was a judge in the Court of Common Pleas for several years, during which period there was not a single case carried to a higher court, which had frequently been done before, and has since. The strong traits of the family are preserved to a remarkable degree in later generations. Luckily, those which are most palpable in ex-Judge Folger are the very characteristics prerequisite to conspicuous success in the Treasury Department. The new Cabinet officer will find his duties in every way congenial, and the people have entire confidence not only in his judgment but in his integrity.—*Thurloew Weed Barnes in Albany Journal.*

FOLGER

Nov. 12, 1881

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

THE FOLGER COAT OF ARMS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Well, my old friend J. C. J. B. has deprived me of both legs—I have none to stand on. Le Sire de Fougères gone, and Baron Alfred, too. But I do not think much of the Sire. He was not of the order of nobility. He is only represented by his arms with the helmet of an esquire—now everybody in this country is entitled esquire or Esq. We don't believe in being exclusive. If a thing is good, have it—buy it as the millionaire ordered "talent" for his imbecile daughter.

Then William de Fougères was probably a "nimsi," and couldn't tell a fern from a bunch of arrows. This proves he wasn't anything. I don't think, however, it is well to turn these worthies (!) off too hastily; so we may as well wait a little longer and see what turns up.

Seriously, I think much information is being obtained in relation to the Foulger family prior to 1635, as well as the Coffin, although it may prove that we cannot with certainty or profit trace our lineage beyond Peter and Tristram. While Peter's abilities were religious and scholastic, he had acquirements well in advance at the day. Mr. B.'s citations show that the family was an existing one in 1677, more than forty years after John emigrated to this country. Mary Pepys may have been connected with the great diarist of Charles II, and of respectable family. It goes somewhat to show that John, the weaver, may not have been a mere "estray," borne by the current of emigration to this country; but a member of an established family. It is noticeable that neither Peter Foulger or Tristram Coffin, while they were intelligent and familiar with writing, make no allusion to their early home or relations in England.

I am glad that Mr. B. confirms my opinion in regard to the spelling of the name, and that the capital F was formed by the double "ff," and not that the spelling was Ffoulger.

One difficulty we experience in elucidating our ancestry is the want of method and the limited facts to confirm or disprove our theory. We have two points very distant from each other. At the period of 1635 we find a family bearing the name of Foulger. At the battle of Hastings we find among the Norman Barons, Le Sire de Fougères. We try to bridge this time, and without any proof connect 1066 with 1635. We have no data to trace down from 1066, or to trace back from 1635. One or two stray facts are all we have. Among others is a coat of arms claimed as belonging to the family of Folger. Where it came from nobody can tell. It is not recent in origin, prepared by any recent controversy, but standing alone to be judged for what it may be worth: a print in the sand like that to Robinson Crusoe. "J. C. J. B.," an excellent authority in heraldry, says no family in existence possesses the right or holds the designation. But the coat of arms is in existence, and from whence did it come? This question is as difficult to solve as any other. Now, if the seal of William de Fougères affords us an interesting example of "arms parlante"—that is arms allusive to the name as Mr. B. says,—is it not far more allusive to the profession in which distinction has been achieved and won? If the Sire de Fougères was the chief of the Archers, the most important of the Norman power of the day and the battle, is it not natural that he should adopt it as his coat of arms or crest, if he did not already possess it? Family names may be traced to their origin, as "John's son," and "wheelwright;" but only in the bolder traits will it take a form to bear aloft as a beacon. Rude nations have used emblems—beasts and birds, but the "followers" bore no title.

A KNOWING FOLGER.

March 29, 1884.

A Scrap of Family History.

The following mention of a noted Nantucket man is taken from an article in the *New York Tribune*, by "Johnny Bonquet."

Since I am upon the subject of family origin, let me present a buttonhole bouquet to Chief-Justice Folger, who is now being talked about for the Cabinet. Folger comes from Geneva, New York, at the opposite end of the gray fluvial Seneca Lake, from Watkins Glen. The name Folger appears in Nantucket Island, where Walter Folger, Congressman from Massachusetts from 1817 to 1819, was born, and he, like the late Lucretia Mott, also born there, was a descendant of Benjamin Franklin's family.

Peter Folger was one of the first settlers of Nantucket, and the boss of the island. He understood and spoke Indian. He had a daughter, Abiah Folger, who married a Boston soap-boiler named Franklin, and her fifteenth child was Benjamin Franklin. Lucretia Mott's mother was a Folger.

Peter Folger's father, John Folger, had emigrated from England in 1635 and pitched on Martha's Vineyard. Thence Peter, having married Mary Morrill, sailed for Nantucket. So Secretary Lot Morrill and the possible Secretary Folger may both have come of this stock.

In 1675 Peter Folger in Nantucket published an original native poem in favor of religious toleration, called "The Looking Glass," with these views:

New England, they are like the Jews,
As like as like can be;
They made large promises to God
At home and at the sea;

The cause of their intolerance
Was not for any sin,
But for the witness good men bore
Against babe sprinkling!

From Sherbon town where now I dwell,
My name I do put here,
Without offence, your real friend,
It is Peter Folger.

Peleg Folger, of Nantucket, who died in 1789, was also a poet. Walter Folger, of Nantucket, in the Legislature or in Congress, from 1809 to 1822, was of good stuff also.

About 1783 a colony of Nantucket people sailed for the Hudson River and founded the city of Hudson, on the site of old Claverack Landing, among the New York Dutch, the Van Burens, Van Nesses, etc.

FOLGER'S POLITICAL RISE.

Yet the name of Folger made slight impression in New York till the present Chief-Justice came forward in 1851 as the County Judge at Geneva, when he was about thirty-four years old. He was sent to the State Senate continuously from 1862 to 1868, during which time, by his assistance largely, Mr. Conkling was first elected United States Senator. The parties most prominent in that work were Senators Folger and Crowley, Ezra Cornell and Andrew D. White, Assemblyman Ellis H. Roberts, and outsiders like Rufus Andrews, Hugh Hastings, and the present Governor Cornell. The same Legislature contained Smith M. Weed, Jarvis Lord, Harry Genet, Jimmy Irving and Ben Wood.

For his assistance, Senator Folger was made Sub-Treasurer of the United States in 1863, after Black Friday had made a vacancy, Grant appointing him, some say, on Morgan's backing. In a few months he was put on the Bench of Appeals by the popular vote and by the active help of James O'Brien and others, who ran Folger and Andrews tickets out of their boxes. The reorganization of the Court of Appeals was in pursuance of Article VI. of the new Constitution of 1863, which constitution was rejected by the people of the State with the sole exception of Article VI., referring only to the judiciary, which passed by a majority of less than 7000 votes in nearly 288,000. Thus the Court of Appeals was reorganized with seven judges, to hold for fourteen years, the people voting for only five of them, so that two were bound to be of the minority, or Republican party. The new court was to take all cases before the old court out of the hands of the latter. In the constitutional convention had been sitting as members Folger and Andrews, the two Republicans who led their tickets, as well as Sanford E. Church, who became Chief-Justice. After serving nearly his full term Governor Cornell appointed Folger Chief-Justice in place of the deceased Church, and at the election to replace Church, Folger greatly outran his ticket. The article making the present Bench of Appeals contains this section: "The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall not hold any other office of public trust. All votes for any of them for any other than a judicial office given by the Legislature or the people shall be void." Some critics have hinted that the first part of this article is a disqualifier even of Federal executive place.

The story of Judge Folger is therefore of a man with the clear intellect and worldly wisdom of a Franklin, studying law in Western New York, spending several years on the civil bench, six years in the State Senate, a year or so in the Sub-Treasury of the United States and eleven years on the highest bench of the State, and finally made the head of the most important American judiciary next to the Supreme Bench of the United States. The Chief-Justices of New York stand in the highest line of statesmen, led by John Jay, and containing the names of Governors Yates and Lewis, and of the great commentator, Chancellor Kent.

Senator Conkling's family stock came from a place analogous to Folger's—from Easthampton, at the tip of Long Island, which was settled by Massachusetts people from about Lynn. There Judge Alfred Conkling was born in 1789, nine years before Lyman Beecher was made minister of Easthampton Church. Conkling and Beecher have always kept up the friendship in recollection of their parents. Alfred Conkling moved to Montgomery County, between Albany and Utica, and there Fred Conkling was born, while his father was District-Attorney. De Witt Clinton, also a resident of Long Island, made Alfred Conkling United States Judge,

and the following year Roscoe was born at Albany. Frederick married Miss Lorillard, sister of Pierre Lorillard. Roscoe married Miss Seymour, sister of Horatio Seymour. Fred was brought up to merchandise; Roscoe to the bar. Mr. Conkling says there is some Scotch in his composition.

A queer little anecdote showing some of General Grant's simplicity, is related of Folger and Conkling. When the former's name came up one day recently in Grant's presence, he asked:

"What Folger is that?"

"It is the man, General," answered a covert friend of Folger, "that you made Assistant-Treasurer of the United States."

"What, Charles Folger?" exclaimed Grant. "Why, he is fit for any place in the gift of the Government! He is fit to be President, Mr. Conkling!"

And the silence was like music, to Grant's surprise.

March 12, 1881

The following letter from Secretary Charles J. Folger to Mr. E. K. Godfrey will explain itself and prove interesting to our readers:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1882.

Mr. E. K. Godfrey:

MY DEAR SIR:—I have your note of the 29th and also the book which you speak of in it. I am extremely thankful to you for it. I spent some time last evening in turning its pages, and stopping here and there upon them. It will be a pleasure to me to take it up in leisure moments and brighten my memories of my birth-place, which I will never cease to respect and love.

At page 106 you speak of Abiah Folger (the mother of Benjamin Franklin), as the daughter of Peter Folger. Is that correct? Once when on a visit to the island, I went to "Franklin Folger's" cottage at Sconset, and took down upon paper from his mouth the pedigree of the Folger family. It began, as he told it, in this country, with Peter Folger, who had two sons, Eleazer and John. John had one son and seven daughters, of whom Abiah was one.

At page 231 you speak of Franklin Folger as "the very best genealogist" on the island. He had a wonderful memory of names and persons, for without referring to print or manuscript, he, on that occasion, began at the root of the family and followed it out to the tiniest branches, and as each name (of the older ones) came from his lips, he would add some anecdote or characteristic. What I received from him at that time, I transcribed with care, but unfortunately some of my children have mislaid the manuscript, and I have not as yet been able to find it.

I cannot close without thanking you also for the very complimentary terms in which you speak of me.

When I was in the Senate of the State of New York, Andrew D. White, President of the Cornell University, late U. S. Minister to Vienna, was also a member. After I had sat down from speaking once, he came to me and said: "I have just solved a perplexity that I have been in. I have been trying for a long time to determine who it is that you like, and it has come to me,—It is Benjamin Franklin." "Very likely," I said, "for Franklin's mother was a Folger." So when I was at Mentor to see Gen. Garfield, I was seated in the drawing-room awaiting his coming. The door of the room was open so that the stairs from above gave a view into it and of the place where I sat. I heard a person coming down the stairs, but stopping half-way; after a pause he resumed his way and came into the room. It was Gen. Garfield. He said: "I stopped on the stairs when I first got sight of you, for something struck me as not unfamiliar in your face and head. You like the pictures of Franklin." "I have a right to," I said, "his mother was a Folger."

Very respectfully and truly yours,
CHARLES J. FOLGER.

Correspondence Inquirer and Mirror.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 8, 1881.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of July 30, 1881, over the signature of an asterisk, could be found "Summer queries." It would please me greatly to prove that from Peter Folger of 1663 fame, came an "asterism" such as came from no other man in the United States. Furthermore, Peter Folger was not, perhaps, of patrician blood, as his grandson, Benjamin Franklin (the first in the constellation), could find no coat-of-arms in the book of heraldry, although he made careful search. He purchased from Hugh Peters, for the sum of twenty pounds sterling, the portion of unexpired service of Mary Morrell, and married her, she being Hugh Peters' servant. Peter Folger was a man of considerable learning, particularly in mathematical science, and was a good surveyor; he thoroughly understood the Indian language, and acted as interpreter on all occasions. The Rev. Thomas Mayhew, when he sailed for England in 1657, left the charge of his mission to Peter Folger, and speaks of him as a "pious, Godly Englishman, who was capable of teaching reading, writing, and such branches as necessary to instruct the youth; also to teach them principles of religion." At a meeting held at Saubury in 1660 or 1661, by the owners of Nantucket, it was ordered that Tristram Coffin, Thomas Macy, Edward Starbuck, Thomas Barnard and Peter Folger of Marthas Vineyard, have power to measure and lay out land, and whatever shall be determined by them or any three of them. Peter Folger being one of the three, shall be accounted legal and valid. Peter's first house lot was 40 rods long and 45 wide, and was on the south side of the street that runs from Wesco to the Waqutuquaib pond. On the 4th day of July, 1663, the proprietors of Nantucket gave him as a present a deed to a half share of land, the original owners having at time of purchase divided the island equally. The gift was made on condition that he would move his family to Nantucket, and serve as interpreter to the Indians. July 21, 1673, he was chosen clerk of the writs and recorder to the Court; was also clerk in 1675 and '76. He baptised Mary Starbuck, daughter of Tristram Coffin, in the Waqutuquaib pond. He died in 1690. His wife died in 1704. It may not be out of place to fill up the "asterism." Peter's son Eleazer was Representative to the General Court at the time of his death, which occurred in 1716. Eleazer, Jr., served as Register of Probate 47 years; Abisha Folger, for 30 years represented the town in the Legislature, and I have been told his portrait, by Copely, is now on the island. Walter Folger, as next, might be spoken of. No such man ever lived on Nantucket, who was so scientific and had such versatility of talent. The telescope, made entirely by himself, found spots on the planet Venus which had not been discovered by Herschel's large telescope. Lucretia Mott adds one more. Pardon length, but I felt somewhat as Mrs. P. A. Hanaford did when she replied to "Q. E. D." as to the assertion that there was no Franklin blood on Nantucket.

LINEAL DESCENDANT.

FOLGER

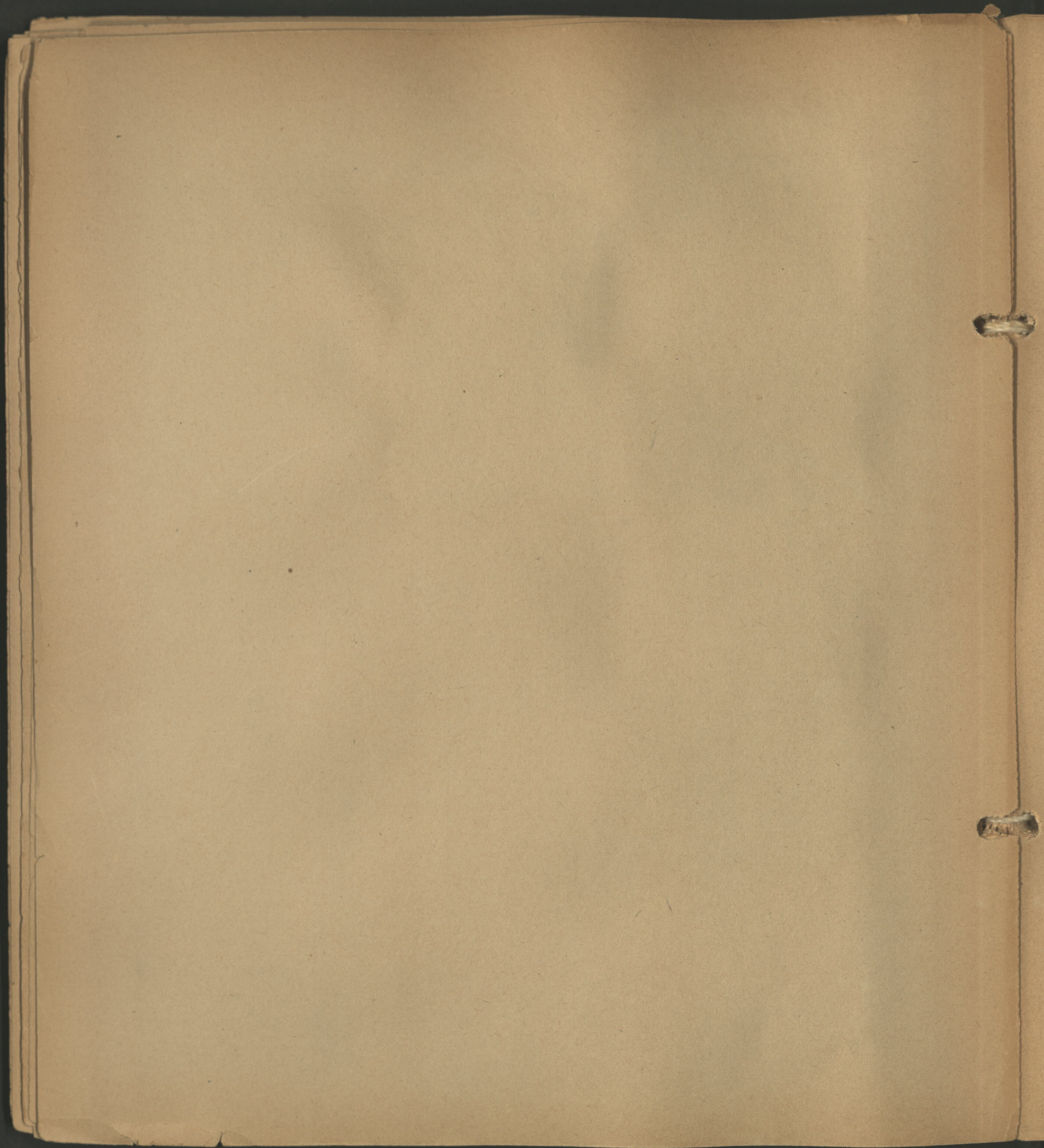
NOMENCLATURE

9th Century, Norman People
10th " in Brittany Place name Fougères
11th " West Coast of England, Fludyer,
Folger, Fulger, Fouldger, Fulche, Fulcher

The Name FOLGER in America

1590 John Foulger, born Norwich, England
1618 Peter " "
1635 Came to Watertown, Massachusetts
1637 Settled Martha's Vineyard
1640 " Island of Nantucket
1644 Married Mary Morrell. Their daughter
Abiah, was the mother of Benjamin Franklin
1659 John Folger, Nantucket
1696 Jonathan " "
1722 Reuben " "
1749 Latham " North Carolina
1778 Reuben " "
1811 Alfred M. " "
1836 Alonzo M. " "
1864 Alonzo T. " South Carolina
1902 James W. " Colorado
1937 Peter Breck " New York City
History Norman People; Domesday Book
New England Genealogical & Historical

AUG. 8, 1881



GARDNER

For the Inquirer.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

Farmer in his Register of the first settlers of New England, says that Thomas Gardner the first of this particular family came from Scotland and was an overseer of the plantation at Gloucester, in 1624, and removed thence to Salem.—Hon. James Savage in his Geneological Dictionary of the first settlers of New England, says, "Thomas of Salem, was first at Cape Ann, employed by the projectors of settlement to oversee the fishery, 1624 or 5, and remained with Conant. Freeman, 17 May 1637, representative same year. It is said, on what ground I know not, that he was from Scotland; but to me it seems much more likely, that he was from Sherborne in the North part of the county of Dorset."—I have heard it stated as a tradition on Nantucket, that the Gardners were originally from Sherborne in England, and that they were the means of having that name applied to the town on Nantucket. I think the family was of English ancestry. I shall give some particulars of Thomas and his children compiled from Dr. Savage's Dictionary, and from a letter from W. W. Greenough, Esq.

Thomas Gardner 1st, of Salem died 29th December 1674. His first wife according to Shattuck, was Margaret Frier. His children were,

1. Thomas, a Merchant, of Salem, who died in 1684.

2. Richard who married Sarah Shattuck in 1652, he died 23d January, 1688.

3. George married Elizabeth—, he died at Hartford Ct., 20th August 1679.

4. John married Priscilla Grafton, came to Nantucket in 1672, died May 1706.

5. Samuel born 1629, married Mary White, he died October 1689.

6. Capt. Joseph married August 1656, Ann Downing, he was killed in the battle in Philips war at the Narraganset Swamp, 19th December 1675. His widow married Simon Bradstreet, soon after Governor.

7. Sarah married Benjamin Balch.

8. Miriam married a Hill.

9. Seeth baptized 25th December 1636, married Joseph Grafton, 2d.

Thomas Gardner the first, after the death of his first wife Margaret, married the widow Damaris Shattuck, the mother by a former husband of Samuel Shattuck, and of Sarah who married his son Richard Gardner. Richard moved to Nantucket in 1666 or 1667, having two Half Shares of land granted him. Richards son Joseph had one half share granted him in 1667. Fanning in his verses, describing the characteristics of the promi-

nent families of Nantucket, in the last century says, "The silent Gardners plotting." They certainly have been less noisy and displayed more shrewdness than many other families. If this family has not produced a Philosopher like Franklin, most of its members have shown an ability to compete with their neighbors—and in proportion to their numbers, they have had the largest share of offices. Of eleven men who have held the office of Judge of Probate six including the present incumbent, have been Gardners. Two or more of the High Sheriffs of this county have been borne the name of Gardner and several of other names have been descendants of the early Gardners. One Naval Officer, one or more Collectors of the Customs, and many Justices of the Peace have been members of this 'silent' family.

Richard Gardner, son of Thomas, married in 1652, Sarah Shattuck. They are said to have moved here in 1667. Richard was a man of very good abilities, he was called long headed by his brother John, from his sense of the profoundness of his Judgment. He held a prominent place among the people of the island, was at one time Chief Magistrate. His residence was about half way between the house of our present worthy Sheriff and the Eliphalet Paddock house. It has been taken down many years, and the locality is very much altered in its appearance. The Gardners owned formerly much of the land adjacent to nad surrounding the Lily pond, extending beyond Gardners Burial Ground, and around the swamp on the North shore Hill, also extending through Egypt (so called) to the present Town Hall, embracing some of the best meadows and grass lots on the island. A part of this territory was called Crooked Record from the lines of the survey not coming together. I dont know as there was any thing crooked in obtaining the land, but I am not well informed on that subject.

The children of Richard and Sarah Gardner were,

Richard Jr., born 23d of October 1653, who married Mary Austin, daughter of Joseph.

Joseph who married Bethia Macy, daughter of Thomas.

Sarah who married Eleazer Folger, son of Peter.

Deborah born 12th February 1658, married 1st, John Macy, son of Thomas, married 2d, Stephen Pease.

Damaris borne 21st November 1662.

James born 19th May 1664, married 1st, Mary Starbuck, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary.

2. Bachel Brown, widow of John, daughter of John Gardner, Esq.

3. Patience Harker a widow, daughter of Peter Folger.

4. Mary Pinkham, widow of Richard, daughter of James Coffin, Esq.

Miriam married John Worth, son of William.

Nathaniel married Abigail Coffin, daughter of James Esq.

Hope born 16th November 1669, married John Coffin, son of James, Esq.

Love born May 3d, 1672, married James Coffin, Jr., his first wife.

Richard Gardner, Senr., died 23d January, 1688. Sarah his widow survived him many years, dying in 1724, in her 93d year. She was a Friend before the formation of a Society here of that denomination. And it was to her residence Thomas Story went upon landing in 1704.

The Gardner family although not the first family to settle here, have always had some branches worthy to be reckoned among the First Families of the island, and one of the name has been Governor of the Commonwealth.

W. C. F.

June 4, 1862

For the Inquirer.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER II.

March 22d,

"At a Meeting of the Inhabitants a Grant was made to Richard Gardner, half Accommodacons, according to the Grants made to Seamen and Tradesmen, upon condition that hee exercise himselfe as a Sea-man. and that hee come to Inhabitt here with his family before the End of May,—68—And after that his Entrance here, not to depart the Island in Point of dwelling, for the Space of three Years, upon the Forfeiture of the Grant aforesaid." Vide New York State Records. (Deeds, 1, 74, Secretary's Office, Albany.)

Richard Gardner, Senr., who is always called Mr. on our records, was chosen by the town 13th Feb. 1672, to go to New York, to carry the town's fish and to act as the towns messenger or Agent in such business of the town as shall be expressed in this order. "Voted by the town that it be left to the Selectmen to give Mr. Richard Gardner an order to act for the town in the town's business in reference to this voyage to New York."

This island was then a part of Dukes County, and under the government of New York. In the instructions and directions for the government of Nantucket, sent by Mr. Richard and Capt. John Gardner, April 18th, 1673. Governor Francis Lovelace ordered that the town upon this island should be called Sherborne upon Nantucket. It had previously had no special name.

"I think the fish sent was the town's tax to the Government at New York. I have understood that a part of Crooked Record grant was made to Richard Gardner for his services to the town in this visit to New York, but I cannot find record evidence of it. The piece of land called Crooked Record is said in the plot on Record to contain 74 acres and 108 rods. It was granted to him on the 24th of July 1673. It included and comprised also several pieces of land which had previously been granted to him as appears by his acknowledgment on our records,—He had other lands granted to him at subsequent dates.

On the 15th day of April 1673 Gov. Francis Lovelace commissioned Mr. Richard Gardner as Chief Magistrate of "Nantuckett and Tuckanuckett."

If the date of the marriage of Richard Gardner and Sarah Shattuck in 1652 as given by the late Lemuel Shattuck Esq. be correct; then I am of the opinion that Richard must have had a former wife, as Richard Jr., was born Oct., 23d, 1653 and if Joseph was born at a later period he would have been too young to have been married early in 1670. Indeed the late B. Franklin Folger and other high authority have stated Joseph Gardner to have been the oldest son of Richard Gardner, Senr.—Richard Gardner Senr., and his brother Capt. John, exercised much influence in the community here while they lived, and they died respected.

Joseph Gardner, the eldest son of Mr. Richard Gardner, had half a share of land on Nantucket granted him 15th Feb. 1667. In consideration of which he was to supply the occasions of the Island in the way of a Shoe Maker and not leave the island as his residence for the space of four years.

Joseph Gardner and Bethiah Macy, daughter of Thomas Macy the first, were married the 30th of March 1670. Their children were,

Sarah born 23d Oct. 1672, married 5th March 1696, Joseph Paddock, from Barnstable.

Damaris born Feb. 16th, 1674, married Stephen Barnard, son of Nathaniel.

Bethiah born Aug. 13th, 1676, married her cousin, Eleazer Folger, son of Eleazer.

Deborah born March 30th, 1681.

Hope born Jan. 7th, 1683, married Peter Coffin, son of John, (Nope.)

Mary born 12th mo. 26th, 1686 '7, married Aug. 9th, 1706, Matthew Jenkins.

Ab'el born 4th of 12th mo. 1691 '2, married 6th mo. 1719, William Clasby, from Ringwood, Eng.

Joseph Gardner died in 1701.

Bethiah his widow, died 19th of 8th mo. 1732, an aged woman.

His descendants have been respectable, among them, especially in the Paddock and Jenkins families have been many prominent and enterprising men.

Of Joseph Gardner, I have but few minutes. At one time he was a constable and he probably held other trusts, and I have shown that he was a large land holder. I never knew the exact spot where his house stood, but have evidence that he had one. Any one having information about Joseph would confer a favor on me by communicating the same.

W. C. F.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER III.

Amos Otis Esq., who is publishing the Genealogy and History of the Barnstable families in the Barnstable Patriot, in his XXXI number says: "a friend for whose opinion I have a high respect, reproves me for speaking so plainly of the faults of those whose biography I write. In the common intercourse of life, I admit it is a good rule to say nothing, when you cannot speak well of a man. Such a rule does not apply to the writer of history. Shall all that is said in the Bible respecting Judas Iscariot and other vile persons be stricken out? Shall the name of Nero and of Benedict Arnold cease to appear in history? Shall the name of Judge Jeffries be hereafter crowded among the Saints? What if a man's blood 'has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood,' is he to blame? Is it not meritorious in him to have controlled a constitutional predisposition to do wrong? I know prudes will condemn, and the very discreet object, yet their objecting or condemning does not relieve the writer of history from telling the whole truth."

I have been advised by some highly esteemed friends, to let the faults of those of whom I write sleep with them. I shall endeavor to nothing extenuate nor set down ought in malice, but to deal mercifully with all, but must in some instances condemn the conduct whilst giving the character of individuals.

Richard Gardner, Jr. Esq., was born according to Hon. James Savage, and W. W. Greenough, Esq., on the 23d of October, 1653, at Salem, Mass. According to the late B. Franklin Folger, he was the second son of Richard Gardner, Senr.—His mother was Sarah, daughter of widow Damaris Shattuck, and sister to Samuel Shattuck, the latter noted for having been banished from Massachusetts once as a quaker, and forbidden to return on pain of death, but he returned to Boston, the latter part of the year 1661 with the Kings mandamus forbidding putting quakers to death, or inflicting on them other corporeal punishment.

Richard Jr., accompanied his father when the family removed to Nantucket.

Richard Gardner, Jr., and Mary Austin, were married at Nantucket the 17th of May 1674. Mary Austin was daughter of Joseph, of Dover, and grand daughter of Edward Starbuck. Richard was a Seaman, became commander of a vessel in the merchant service from Boston to foreign parts, and was called Captain Richard, to distinguish him from his father, and his son of the same name. He was a man of very good abilities, and after being somewhat advanced in life, he quitted the seas and held various civil offices, being a justice of the peace, and on the resignation of James Coffin, Esq., as Judge of Probate in 1717, Richard was appointed to fill that important Office by Gov. Samuel Shute, in which station he continued till his death, which took place on the 8th of 3d month O. S. May 1728, in the 75th

year of his age. He was buried near the S. W. corner of Gardner's Burial Ground, according to tradition, but no stone now marks the spot. Mary his wife, died 1st of 4th mo. (June) O. S. 1721.

A person who knew him being asked her opinion of him, said "he bore a fair character among men, but the high places in Israel were not removed in his day."

In his will signed 20th Jan. 1727-8, he gave his daughter Miriam Coffin, £150 Lawful money or bills of credit, his daughter Lydia Coffin, £150 lawful money, to his grand daughter Ruth Gardner, £150 of the same money, and one feather bed and furniture thereto belonging, with the privilege of keeping one cow on the common, and to have half an acre of land, probably for a house lot, the money to be paid to her when she shall arrive at 18 years of age.

All the residue of his estate, real and personal of what kind and nature soever to be equally divided, part and parcel alike, among his sons, Joseph, Solomon, Benjamin, William and Peter Gardner, and he makes his five sons named, the Executors to his will, which was proved before his successor Hon. George Bunker, 17th July 1728.

His children were,

1. Patience born June 29th, 1675, died ~~Feb. 8th, 1688~~.

2. Joseph Esq., born May 8th, 1677 married Ruth Coffin, daughter of James Coffin, Senr. Esq. Joseph Esq., died 29th, 7th mo. O. S. 1747. His widow Ruth, died 28th of 5th mo. O. S. 1748. Joseph Gardner, Esq., was a Justice of the Peace.

3. Solomon born July 1st, 1680. married Anna Coffin, daughter of Stephen. He died 17th of 6th mo. 1760. His wife died 22d of 4th mo. 1740.

4. Benjamin born 20th of July 1683, married his cousin Hannah Coffin, daughter of John and Deborah Coffin, he died 22d 1st mo. 1764.

5. William married Hepzibeth Gardner, daughter of George Gardner, Esq. He died in 1739. Hepzibeth his widow died 2d mo. 1742.

6. Peter married Elizabeth Coffin, daughter of Enoch and Beulah Coffin, of Marthas Vineyard. He died 28th 5th mo. 1767. Elizabeth his widow died 11th of 1st mo. 1779.

7. Miriam born July 14th, 1685, married in 1705, Samuel Coffin, son of John and Deborah, who was her cousin. She died 17th 9th mo. 1750.

8. Lydia born 16th of June 1687, died Feb. 8th, 1688.

9. Richard 3d, married May 26th, 1724, Leah Folger, daughter of Nathan. He died in Feb. 1724-5. His daughter Ruth, born May 10th 1725, a posthumous child, named in her Grandfathers will, married Jonathan Worth, Jr.

10. Lydia, (date of birth not given) married John Coffin, son of Jethro and Mary. He was called Mendon for destination. He became High Sheriff of this County, being the second of that name who held that office. He died 11th of 4th mo. 1768. Lydia his widow died 18th of 4th mo. 1788.

GARDNER

Capt. Richard Gardner, was not one of the original purchasers of the Island, nor one of the half shares men, but he had three sixteenths of the share of land his father died possessed of. Capt. Richard also had land which he bought of Tobias Coleman or his heirs, also one eighth of a whole share of land which he bought 19th Dec. 1699, of James and Sarah Skiff, for £36, which had formerly belong to Robert Barnard, father to Sarah Skiff, and it is very probable that he made other purchases of land. Although I have searched the Records of the County and made many Inquiries of ancient people and of some of the descendants of Capt. Richard, I have not yet been able to satisfy myself where his house stood,—perhaps I may ascertain before I conclude my account of the Gardner Family, if I do, I will give the information in a future number.

W. C. F.

Sept. 10, 1862

For the Inquirer.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER IV.

I am sorry to have to acknowledge that several errors, both clerical and typographical are found in the article No. 3 of this family. The word crowded is used in the quotation from Amos Otis, Esq., instead of the word "chronicled" which he used, and which applies much better to the rest of the sentence. In the extracts from the Will of Capt. Richard, it should read thus, "All the residue of his estate, real and personal of what kind and nature soever to be divided among his sons Joseph, Solomon, Benjamin, William and Peter Gardner, that is to say Joseph his eldest son a double part or portion, and all the rest shall be equally part and part alike."

There is an error in the statement that his daughter Patience died Feb. 8, 1688. The Town Records give the date of her birth. I know not when she died.

Joseph Gardner, Esq., eldest son of Capt. Richard and Mary Gardner, was born May 8th, 1677.

He married Ruth Coffin, daughter of James Coffin, Senr., Esq.

Their children were,

1. Patience born in 1705, married Feb. 4, 1724-5, Thomas Brock, he was a Merchant and distiller. He was from Paisley, in Scotland. He died 29th, 2d mo. 1750, aged 50 years, 18 days. Patience died 10th of 9th mo. 1792, aged 87 years, 7 months.

2. Grindal married 9th June 1732, Lois Ramsdell, from Lynn. Grindal Gardner, died 5th of 7th mo. 1734, leaving two children, Timothy and Mary. Lois married for her second husband, Jeremiah Gardner, Esq., being his 2d wife, she died 20th of 5th mo. 1767.

3. Bethuel married Catherine Coffin, daughter of Nathaniel and Damaris Coffin. He died 11th of 10th mo. 1787, his widow died 14th Oct. 1798.

4. Charles married Anna Pinkham, daughter of Shubael.

5. Love married her cousin Reuben Gardner, son of Solomon. She died 18th of 5th mo. 1734.

6. Shubael married Margaret Coffin, daughter of Major Josiah Coffin, Esq. He died at sea, or away from home.

7. Margaret married Benjamin Chase son of James and Rachel. She died 25th of 5th mo. 1796.

8. Caleb married 1st, Abigail Gardner, daughter of Abel and Priscilla, he married 2d, Thankful Clark.

Caleb Gardner died 5th of 6th mo. 1791.

Thankful his widow, died 7th of 1st mo. 1804.

Joseph Gardner Esq., their father, died 29th 7th mo. O. S. 1747. Ruth his widow, died 28th of 5th mo. 1748.

Joseph Gardner, Esq., might have had a trade, and in his younger days, like most of the men of that period in this place went a whaling. He owned considerable land, having received by his father's will a double portion of his estate. Probably he was some engaged in farming, and was a person in good circumstances. He was a Justice of the Peace many years.

In his will which is quite elaborate and is dated 19th April 1743, and proved before Jeremiah Gardner, Esq., 23d of October, 1747, he gives to his wife Ruth all his estate real and personal during her life. Gives to his grandson Timothy Gardner, three cows Commons with all the privileges thereto belonging, to his grand daughter Mary Gardner one cows common with the privileges. Gives to his daughter Patience Brock, one cows common, also one third part of all his plate and household goods excepting his clock. Gives his grandson Obed, son of Reuben and Love Gardner, one cows common, also one third part of all his plate and household goods excepting his clock. He gives to his daughter Margaret Chase, one cows common during her life, and to her heirs if she should have any, otherwise to be divided among his four sons, also gives his daughter Margaret Chase, one third part of his plate, and one third of his household goods excepting his clock, to her and her heirs forever.

He gives to his son Bethuel, whom he makes his sole Executor, "my house at Wesco that was formerly my father's dwelling house with the land about it." "I also give unto my son Bethuel my clock that I excepted out of my household goods. I also give unto my son Bethuel the one quarter part of all the residue or remaining part of my estate that is not mentioned or given away before, to him and his heirs forever." He gives unto his son Charles one quarter part of the residue of his estate, to his son Shubael one quarter part of all said residue.

He gives unto his son Caleb one quarter part of said residue, his four sons to be equal in all that part of his estate not particularly mentioned to his daughters, nor grandchildren, nor unto his son Bethuel, but all that part that is called the residue and remaining.

Shubael have then at the making of the Will or soon afterwards deceased at sea, although unknown to his father, Judge Jeremiah Gardner, on the twentieth of December, 1748, divided the part willed to said Shubael among the eight survivors, viz—Bethuel Gardner, Charles Gardner, Caleb Gardner, Patience Brock, Margaret Chase, Obed Gardner, Timothy Gardner, and Mary Gardner. The part thus divided was appraised £243.17.5 old tenor, besides 44 commons. They all had equal portions allotted to them by Judge Gardner excepting Timothy and Mary, the former having £40.12.10 money and 71-3 commons, the latter having £20.6.5 money and 32-3 commons.

The house which Joseph owned and which was the dwelling house of his father Capt. Richard Gardner, given in the Will of Joseph to his son Bethuel, was occupied by Bethuel as his homestead and in his will one quarter part of said house and land was given to his son Shubael, and some other parts to other heirs, and Shubael at the settlement of his fathers estate or soon afterwards became the owner of said house and settlement.

It stood where now stands the elegant mansion of Harrison G. O. Dunham, Esq.—Since our day the neighboring street has always been considerably higher than the sills of that house were. Doubtless that street is much higher than it was at the early period in our history when that house was built.

The land on which it stood was a part of the seven acre grant to Richard Gardner, Senr. The house was a large double one, two stories in front and one story in the rear, as was the manner of building here in early days. Doubtless some of the timber in it grew not far from the spot where it stood. The date of its erection would now perhaps be difficult to ascertain, probably it was about one hundred and seventy years ago, in the reign of King William and Queen Mary of England. At the time it was built it no doubt was considered an elegant residence. I think one of its large front rooms must have served Capt. Richard as an office in which to hold his Probate Courts and his son Joseph at a later period for a Justices Court Room. This building was taken down in the year 1844, transported to the lower Plains on Nantucket, where it was rebuilt in the original shape, and now serves as a barn on the Bartlett Farm on the Plains. W. C. F.

Sept. 24, 1862

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER V.

Patience daughter of Joseph Gardner, Esq., and Ruth his wife who was born in 1705, married Feb. 4th, 1724-5. Thomas Brock who is said to have been an apprentice to her father, and to have been brought from Scotland by him. Joseph is also said to have worked at Coopering. The children of Thomas and Patience Brock were,

John who married 1st Ann Bunker, daughter of Caleb.

2. Parnal Paddock widow of Joseph, and daughter of John Coffin. She died 17th 6th mo. 1770.

3. Parnal Coffin widow of Edward, and daughter of Joseph Coffin.

Andrew born 12th mo. 1736, married Eunice Arthur daughter of Thomas.

Walter married Judith Pinkham, widow of Hezekiah, and daughter of Solomon Pinkham.

Ann married Francis Brown, Jr., son of Francis.

William Esq., married Elizabeth Calef, daughter of Ebenezer Calef, Esq. He died 4th of 12th mo. 1781.

Thomas married Mary Coffin, daughter of Cromwell.

Margaret married Joshua Bunker son of John.

Janet married James Townsend.

Thomas Brock, Senr., carried on a distillery for the manufacture of New England Rum. Probably the only one of the kind ever on this island. He is said to have become wealthy by the business.

His dwelling house, which was afterwards occupied by his son Andrew, was the old house in Liberty Street fronting on Brock's Court.

Grindal Gardner son of Joseph Esq. married 9th June 1732, Lois Ramsdell from Lynn. Their children were,

Timothy born 13th of 10th mo. 1732.

Mary born 19th 4th mo. 1734. She died single 22d 11th mo. 1811.

Grindal as stated in No. 4, of this family, died 5th of 7th mo. 1734. Lois his widow married Jeremiah Gardner, Esq., being his 2d wife. She died 20th of 5th mo. 1767.

Timothy Gardner married Mary Myrick, daughter of Isaac and Deborah. Their children were,

Grindal lost at Sea (single) in 1772.

Eliakim born 27th of 4th mo. 1771, married Pamela Gardner daughter of Nathan and Anna. He died at Batavia 8th mo. 1808.

Timothy Jr., married Margaret Bunker, daughter of Joshua and Margaret.

Isaac was lost at sea, 8th mo. 1782.

Obed married 1st, Deborah Gautier, 2d, Elizabeth Goldsmith, of Baltimore.

Andrew married Lucinda Barnard, daughter of Hezekiah and Lydia.

Abijah born 27th 10th mo. 1766, married Peggy Gardner, daughter of Thaddeus and Susanna. He died 3d of 9th mo. 1847.

Abraham lost at sea (single) in 1783 with Jonathan Burnell, Jr.

Joseph married 1st Susan Mayo, daughter of Seth and Rachel.

2d, Betsey Wetherly.

3d, Sophia Aldrich, daughter of Obed and Mary.

Timothy Gardner, Senr., was by trade a Shoemaker, which occupation he worked at winters, in the warmer season he was occupied in Fishing and Farming. He had the house built in Main Street in which he resided. He died 5th of 1st mo. 1827, aged 94 years and 3 months.

Mary his wife, died 16th of 12th mo. 1815.

Bethuel Gardner, son of Joseph and Ruth, married Catherine, daughter of Nathaniel and Damaris Coffin. He died 11th of Oct. 1787. Catherine his wife was born 23d of June 1715, and died 14th of Oct. 1798.

Bethuel was a farmer and large land holder. He lived in the Capt. Richard Gardner house in Centre Street. Their children were,

Deborah who married Jonathan Pinkham son of John and Abigail, his 1st wife.

William born 11th of 6th mo. 1743, married Phebe Look of the Vineyard. He died 28th of 9th mo. 1825. His wife died 1st of 6th mo. 1823, aged 78 years. He built the Coffin Whippey house in Centre Street.

Shubael born 28th of 7th mo 1745, married Mary Gardner, daughter of Sheriff John and Mary his wife. He was by trade a sail maker, but became blind many years before his death, which was occasioned by the Small pox. He died 21st 11th mo 1823. Mary his wife was born 31st 10th mo 1747, and died 4th of 9th mo 1818.

Catherine born 7th of 10th mo 1747, died single 17th 1st mo 1825.

Ruth born 24th 5th mo 1752, married William Ramsdell, son of Jonathan and Priscilla, she died 6th of 8th mo 1844.

Bethuel Jr., married Nancy Havens, of Long Island, they were the parents of the late Deborah Lamb who died 2d of 4th mo 1862 aged 95 years 4 months.

Charles died on board of a Prison Ship 3d mo 1778, single.

Gayer married Matilda Gardner, daughter of Samuel and Sarah, they lived in Hudson, N. Y.

Love Gardner daughter of Joseph Gardner, Esq., and Ruth, married her cousin Reuben Gardner, son of Solomon. They had one son, Obed Gardner the School Master who died single 3d mo 1773. Love Gardner died 18th of 5th mo 1734.

Charles Gardner son of Joseph Gardner, Esq., and Ruth, married Anna Pinkham daughter of Shubael and Abigail. Their children were,

Joseph born 21st of 1st mo 1740, married Abigail Clark, daughter of Josiah, he died 20th of 8th mo 1798.

Anna married Gilbert Folger son of Barzillai and Phebe, she died 6th of 4th mo 1828.

Love married Jethro Gardnerson of Robert and Jedida. She died in Maine 10th of 7th mo 1836, aged 95 years,

Jethro her husband, died in Kenebeck, in 1844,

Hepzibah married William Barnard, son of Timothy and Mary. She died 23d of 2d mo 1818.

Abigail born 5th of 5th mo 1744, married Barnabas Paddock, son of Daniel and Susanna. She died 19th 6 mo 1823.

Charles Jr., died single.

Rebecca married John Pinkham, son of Christopher of Maine.

Susan married Reuben Pinkham son of Christopher.

Charles Gardner and family moved from here to Maine, many years ago.

Shubael Gardner son of Joseph Esq., I think left no children.

Margaret Gardner daughter of Joseph Esq., married Benjamin Chase. Their children were,

Margaret who married Isaac Ross.

Brown died single.

Margaret the mother died of a cancer in the breast 25th 5th mo 1796. Benjamin Chase her husband went to Hudson, N. Y.

Caleb Gardner son of Joseph Gardner, Esq., and Ruth, married Abigail daughter of Abel and Priscilla Gardner. She was born Nov. 7th, 1726. She died 15th 1st mo 1752. Their children were,

Phebe born 24th 11th mo 1745, married Obed Coffin, son of Cromwell and

Ruth. She died 12th of 7th mo 1830.

Ursula married Wilson Rawson son of Paul. She died 2d 11th mo 1795.

Margaret married Elisha Bunker, son of John and Mary. She died 10th of 9th mo 1795.

Grindal married Judith Wimpenny, daughter of William. She died 23d 12th mo 1793. Married 2d, Elizabeth Coffin, daughter of George and Abigail. He died 17th 2d mo 1801.

Elizabeth his widow died 24th of 8th mo 1851 aged 85 years 7 months.

By his second wife Thankful Clark, daughter of John and Mary,

Caleb Jr., died single at Delago Bay, 28th 5th mo 1794.

Deborah born 3d of 11th mo 1762, married Benjamin Brown, his 2d wife.

Abigail died single aged 20 years, 8th of 12th mo 1790.

Mary born 13th 6th mo 1765, married Shubael Folger son of Seth and Phebe. She died 20th 8th mo 1816.

Ruhamah married Peter Fosdick son of Benjamin and Priscilla. She died 29th 9th mo 1799.

Ruel married in England, Susanna—he died at Jamaica 2d mo 1794.

Caleb Gardner was by trade a Blacksmith, he lived up near the head of Main Street in the old house now used by Harrison Gardner as an Agricultural Ware house. That house was owned and occupied by Joseph Gardner, Esq., father of Caleb, and is probably 160 years old or more. Joseph is said to have been a cooper by trade. Probably he moved down to Capt. Richard's house on Centre Street after his father's death in 1728.

W. C. F.

Oct. 8, 1862

Jun
186

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER VI.

Solomon Gardner, son of Capt. Richard and Mary Gardner, was born July 1st, 1680.

He married Anna Coffin, daughter of Stephen Coffin, Senr., and Mary his wife. Their children were,

1. Elizabeth born in 1705, married Richard Swain, son of Joseph and Mary. Her husband was lost in a gale of wind, between Nantucket and the Vineyard, 30th October 1744. Elizabeth the widow, died 22d 12th mo 1795, aged 90 years and 20 days, being at that time the oldest person on the Island.

2. Reuben married 1st, Love Gardner, daughter of Joseph, Esq. and Ruth, she died in 1734. He married 2d among Friends in 1736, Theodate Coffin widow of Francis and daughter of Shubael Gorham. He died 18th of 11th mo 1784. Theodate his widow died 6th of 4th mo 1787, in her 82d year.

3. David married among Friends in 9th mo 1733, Mary Gardner daughter of Samuel and Patience. He died 28th of 9th mo 1798, aged 89 years 11 mo. Mary his wife died 22d of 11th mo 1797.

4. Sarah married among Friends in 9th mo 1733, David Joy the first of Nantucket. She died 13th of 5th mo 1777.

5. Naomi died single 1st of 2d mo O. S. 1718.

6. Mary born in 1717, married among Friends in 1735, John Worth, son of Jonathan and Mary. He died 30th of 2d mo 1803 aged 90 years. Mary died 29th of 3d mo 1804.

7. Stephen married among Friends in 6th mo. 1742 Jemima Worth, daughter of William and Mary. They moved to New Garden, N. C. in 1772. Jemima Gardner wife of Stephen died in North Carolina, 2d 12th mo 1789.

8. Richard married among Friends, in 10th mo 1746, Sarah Macy, daughter of John and Judith. They moved to New Garden, Giltford Co. N. C. in Oct. 1771.

9. Solomon Jr. married among Friends, in 7th mo 1750, Mary Pollard daughter of Philip and Mahitable. He was lost at Sea in 1764, in a Brig with his whole crew 13 men, on a whaling voyage to the Banks. Mary Gardner the widow, married in 1767 among Friends, Wm. Swain, son of William his 2d wife.

10. Dinah married David Macy, son of John and Judith. They moved to New Garden in October 1771, with 4 in family.

11. Paul born June 29th 1730, married among Friends in 12th mo 1753, Rachel Starbuck, daughter of Thomas and Rachel. His wife died 29th 8th mo 1775. He died 17th of 3d mo 1813, in his 83d year.

Solomon Gardner was a mariner when a young man, and later in his life he was a yeoman. His dwelling house was situated on the hill back of the present Post Office, and near Main, Orange and Union Streets. He owned a tract of land in that vicinity, and his sons David, Stephen and Richard lived in houses on that tract. In his will he gave his dwelling house to his sons Solomon Jr., and Paul, and Paul soon after his fathers death, sold his part of the old mansion to Solomon, Jr. Solomon owned a track of land on Centre Street, being a part of the 7 Acre Grant to Richard Gardner Senr., and extending on said Street 13 Rods 10 feet 2 1-2 inches, com-

encing at the N. E. Corner of his brother Joseph's land, now the N. E. corner of H. G. O. Dunhams homestead, and running along said street to the S. E. corner of the Meeting house land, embracing the house lots of his son-in-law David Joy Senr., and of his grandsons Zenas and Libni Gardner. He also owned various other parcels of land. He died the 17th of 6th mo 1760, aged nearly 80 years. Anna his wife had died 22d of 4th mo 1740, O. S., so that he had lived a widower about twenty years.

Reuben Gardner, son of Solomon and Anna, married Love Gardner, daughter of Joseph Gardner, Esq. She was his own cousin. They had one son, Obed, who was a teacher of youth. He died single in 3d mo 1773.

Love the first wife of Reuben Gardner, died 18th of 5th mo 1734.

Reuben married among Friends in 1736 his second wife, Theodate Coffin, widow of Francis, and daughter of Shubael and Theodate Gorham, of Barnstable. Their children were,

Reuben Jr., born Aug. 10th, 1736, married in 1762, Elizabeth Vail of Long Island. He died of a Consumption, 5th of 11th mo 1778. His widow died March 18th 1826, aged 80 years.

Thaddeus born in 1739 married among Friends in 1761, Susan Hussey, daughter of Christopher and Mary. Capt. Thaddeus Gardner, was lost in a Brig, going to London, in 1767. His widow married Capt. Christopher Folger, Senr., his 3d wife. She died 13th of 4th mo 1799.

Shubael born in 1742, married in 1762 among Friends, Judith Barker, daughter of Robert and Jedida. They resided some time in Europe. Capt Shubael Gardner died at sea in 1790. Judith his widow died at Nantucket 20th of 1st mo 1822, aged about 77 years.

Naomi born 29th 9th month 1746, married among Friends in 9th mo 1763, Francis Chase, son of Joseph and Miriam. He died 21st 9th mo 1802. Naomi Chase died 15th of 11th mo 1827, in the house in which she was born. Francis Chase was a Mariner, but in his latter years a Farmer.

Reuben Gardner was by trade a blacksmith. He owned and resided in the house on Fair Street, since occupied by his son-in-law Francis Chase, and now owned by John W. Olin and others, besides this, his mansion house, he owned several others. He owned the large lot in Plainfield adjoining Sesaccacha Pond where Charles Coffin recently built a house, also other parcels of land in different parts of the island, and was quite a wealthy man. He died 18th, of 11th mo 1784. Theodate his widow died 6th of 4th mo 1787 in her 82d year.

David Gardner son of Solomon and Anna, married among Friends in the 9th mo 1733, Mary Gardner daughter of Samuel and Patience Gardner, they were second cousins. Their children were,

Hepzibah born in 1734, died single 4th of 1st mo 1819.

Hezekiah born in 1737, married in 1757, Sarah Folger, daughter of Abisha, Esq. and Dinah. They had one son Gideon Gardner, born in 1759, who married 1st, Hannah Barnard, daughter of Joseph, married 2d, Hepzibah Joy, daughter of Francis. She died 13th May 1837, aged 75 years. Gideon Gardner was a smart and intelligent ship Captain, Merchant and

ship owner, much respected. He represented at one term this district in Congress. He died 22d March 1832, aged 72 years. Hezekiah Gardner his father died 5th of 1st mo 1760. Sarah his widow married for her second husband, Robert Barker by whom she had seven children. She died 24th March 1833, aged 93 years, 5 months. A woman of great dignity of character.

Anna married in 1762 among Friends, Silvanus Gardner, son of Logan and Hannah. They moved to New York State.

Dinah born 28th 12th mo 1742, married Seth Spooner. He died 11th of 11th mo 1768 leaving 4 young children. She was a woman of great industry and prudence. She died 11th of 4th mo 1818 aged 75 years 3 months.

Hannah born in 1745, married John White. They were 'Friends' and resided in Ghent New York, where she died at the residence of her daughter, widow Lydia Macy.

David Jr, born in 1750, married Zeruah Huntley, daughter of Josiah. I think they moved to Machias in Maine. Several of his children reside on this island.

Elijah born in 1752, married Helena Huntley, daughter of Josiah. They also lived abroad.

Mary married among Friends, 9th mo 1773, Nathaniel Ray, son of William and Mary. They removed in 1778.

Ruth born in 1760, lived single. She was a woman of great industry. She died on the 15th of 3d mo 1846.

David Gardner Senr. was by trade a tanner. His house was situated near where lately stood the house of his grandson Gideon Gardner, and his tannery was where Dr. John B. King's house now stands. At one period of his life and probably for many years he was a merchant. Whilst engaged in Mercantile pursuits, he was for a time connected in business with Timothy Folger Esq. They are said to have been unfortunate and to have failed in their business.—quite an unusual occurrence here in that day.

He is described as a tall, spare built man with a large nose.

His family have many of them been Friends, and he was a member, and for some time, quite a prominent member of that Society. He bears the reputation of having been addicted to dissimulation and intriguing or plotting in his character, and of not being so open and candid as a membership in that respectable religious society would, seem to require and warrant, and the title of 'the Righteous', which was applied to him by his cotemporaries, indicated more his professions than his true character.

He was blessed to live to a great age, and left numerous descendants many of them very worthy people.

David Gardner died 28th, of 9th mo 1798 aged 89 years 11 months. Mary his wife died 22d, of 11th, mo. 1797.

W. C. F.

Oct. 22, 1862

Jun
18

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER VII.

Stephen Gardner, son of Solomon and Anna, and Grandson of Capt. Richard Gardner, married among Friends in the 6th mo. 1742, Jemima Worth, daughter of William and Mary. Their children were,

1st, William born in 1743, married among Friends 10th mo. 1766, Susanna Gardner, daughter of James and Susanna. He died about 1820.

2d, Miriam born in 1745, married among Friends in 12th mo 1765, Barzilla Folger, Jr., (his first wife) she died 14th of 4th mo 1804.

3d, Stephen Jr., born in 1746, married among Friends in 10th mo 1766, Abigail Pinkham, daughter of Shubael.

4th, Jemima born in 1748, married among Friends in 11th mo 1767, Howland Swain, son of Reuben and Elizabeth. She died 24th of 11th mo 1768.

5th, Mary born in 1751, married among Friends in 12th mo 1767, John Sweet.

6th, Barzilla born in 1753, married Jemima Macy, daughter of John and Eunice.

7th, Judith born in 1756, married—Mendenhall.

8th, Rhoda born in 1757, married John Macy, son of John and Eunice.

9th, Isaac born in 1761, married Eunice Macy, daughter of Paul and Bethia.

Stephen Gardner was by trade a blacksmith, his house was situated near Main and Orange Streets, and just below the Nathaniel Worth or Delano house which stood at the corner of those streets. Besides this his mansion house, he owned the house fronting on Gunter Alley now owned by Stephen Easton. He also owned a blacksmith shop, 30 1-2 Sheep Commons, and other lands, and was in good circumstances. He moved to New Garden, Guilford Co. North Carolina, in 1772, where all his family then living moved except Miriam Folger the first wife of Barzilla, and mother of the late B. Franklin Folger, the Genealogist. Stephen Gardner Jr., Mariner, was here in 1774, and as Attorney for his father sold the homestead of 33 1-4 rods of land with the dwelling house to William Rotch for £100 lawful money. He also sold the other house mentioned to Samuel Barrett, for £100 lawful money.

Jemima Gardner, wife of Stephen, died in North Carolina 12th mo 1789. When Stephen died I have not learned, and of his family after their removal we have few particulars. His youngest son Isaac and family as well as many others of Nantucket origin, disgusted with Slavery and tired of the barren Country in North Carolina where they were located, moved to Indiana where he owned a good farm, and a number of his children settled on farms near him. Several of the children of Isaac intermarried with the children of other Nantucket families. Isaac is described by those who knew him, when in old age, as being a very stout fleshy man.

Richard Gardner, son of Solomon and Anna, married among Friends in 10th mo 1746, Sarah Macy, daughter of John and

Judith. Their children were: Richard, Silvanus, Eliab married Sarah, Hepzibah, and Sarah.

Miriam married Silvanus Swain, son of Nathaniel and Bethia.

Jonathan married Miriam Gardner, daughter of Stephen Jr.

Richard Gardner, Chair Maker, and Sarah his wife in 1771 sold by deed, one 324th part of all the Common and undivided Lands on Nantucket, with meadows, Swamps &c. Acknowledged before Abisha Folger, Esq., Justice of the Peace. Richard removed to New Gardner, N. C. in October, 1771. His residence whilst here was near that of his father Solomon, and of his brothers David and Stephen Gardner.

Solomon Gardner, Jr., son of Solomon and Anna, married among Friends in 7th mo 1750, Mary Pollard, daughter of Philip and Mahitable. Their children were:

Solomon 3d, married his cousin Miriam Worth, daughter of John and Mary, 1st first husband. They had one son the late Capt. George Washington Gardner. After the death of Solomon Gardner, Miriam his widow married Barzilla Folger, being his second wife.

Elizabeth born 10th of 10th mo 1738, married Isaiah Crocker. She died 7th of 2d mo 1846.

Parnal born 2d of 2d mo 1761, married 1st, James Gorham, son of Josiah and Deborah. They had a family of children one or two of whom are now living. James Gorham died of yellow fever in Philadelphia, in 9th mo 1793. Parnal the widow married 2d, Matthew Barney son of Benjamin, Jr. She died 9th of 3d mo 1804.

Solomon Gardner, Jr., was Captain of a Brig, and was lost with his whole crew 13 men in all, on a whaling voyage to the Grand Banks, in 1764. Mary his widow, married among Friends in 1767, William Swain, Jr. I think they moved to Easton, in the state of New York.

Paul Gardner, son of Solomon and Anna, born 29th 1st mo 1730, married among Friends in 12th mo 1753, Rachel Starbuck, daughter of Thomas and Rachel. Their children were:

1st, Paul Jr., born 9th of 12th mo 1755 married in 12th mo 1785, Sarah Mitchell, daughter of Jethro and Rachel. She died 20th of 1st mo 1793. Married 2d, his cousin Merab Spooner, daughter of Seth and Dinah. She died 30th of 12th mo 1821. Married 3d, Lydia Fitch, widow of Jedediah and daughter of Richard Coffin. She died in Texas 8th mo 1836. Paul Gardner Jr., died 1st of 11th mo 1835, aged nearly 80 years. In person he was rather below the Medium size, spare built, and his countenance indicated energy and activity of mind. He was a man of very good abilities. A very enterprising merchant, manufacturer and ship owner, and for many years a very wealthy man. He is said to have owned about one fifth of the land on this island. His ships were the largest, and his farms, his warehouses and his mansion house among the largest on the island. His last dwelling house stood on the spot where now stands the Ocean House on Broad Street. In his old age, the hand of adversity fell heavily upon him. He and his son-in-law and partner, Seth Swift, were unfortunate in some of their speculations, they met with

heavy losses by failures, and they were reduced to poverty, and he lived to witness the loss of that large fortune which it had taken him years to build up, and his fine ships, favorite farms and choice lands pass from him and his family into strange hands. It is painful to behold one advanced in life, who by his talents and ability has raised himself up to opulence, so stripped of his property as he was. It is a sad evidence of the uncertainty of earthly possessions. He left one daughter Sarah by his first wife, who married Seth Swift, of Sandwich. Soon after the death of her father they moved to Salem in Texas, where she has since died.

2d, Libni born 8th of 9th mo 1758, married among Friends in 2d mo 1784, Elizabeth Worth, daughter of Reuben and Mary. He died without issue, 2d of 11th mo, 1826. Elizabeth his widow died 29th of 4th mo 1839, aged 78 years, 5 months. His dwelling house was the house on Centre Street next South of the land of the Congregationalist meeting house.

3d, George born 30th of 6th mo 1760, married his cousin Deborah Spooner, daughter of Seth and Dinah. He died without issue 12th of 8th mo 1835, Deborah his widow, died 23d of 6th mo 1854, aged 89 years and 1 month. George Gardner lived in the house now standing on the corner of Main and Fair Streets.

4th, Lydia born 11th of 7th mo 1763, married among Friends in 9th mo 1784, Obed Mitchell, son of Jethro and Rachel. She died 23d of 11th mo 1820. Her husband died 1st of 7th mo 1821, aged 58 years and 3 months. He was an enterprising and wealthy Merchant and manufacturer and a large land holder. He was a very benevolent man. He resided on North Water Street.

5th, Dorcas born 8th of 6th mo 1767, married among Friends when passed middle age, William Peckham of R. I. She was a very worthy woman and a minister among Friends. She died a widow in Rhode Island.

6th, Zenas born 11th of 2d mo 1769, married Susan Hussey, daughter of George and Deborah. They have left descendants. He died 11th of 8th mo 1848. He and his wife were many years elders among Friends. His dwelling house, is the one on Centre Street next South of that of his brother Libni. His last residence was at his father's homestead corner of Main and Fair Streets.

7th, Rachel died single, 6th of 1st mo 1783.

Paul Gardner, Senr., was a Block maker by trade, and he and his sons carried on that business for years. They engaged in shipping and in the manufacture of Oil and candles. Paul died suddenly 17th of 3d mo 1813 aged 83 years. His wife had died 29th of 8th mo 1775, so that he had lived a widower over 37 years. He was a Friend and is described as a stout built and very fleshy man. He was in affluent circumstances and his sons were many years prosperous, but three or them in old age, saw their property scattered by adversity. His dwelling house was the large double house on Main Street corner of Fair Street, which I have been told still belongs to his descendants.

NOTE.—There is a misprint in No. 5 of this family, where Jethro Gardner is said to have died at Kennebeck in 1844. it should be 1814. In No. 6, Paul Gardner, Senr., is said to have been born in June, it should have been January. I am informed that David Gardner failed in business, not David Gardner and Timothy Folger, as stated in No. 6 of this Genealogy.

W. C. F.

Nov. 5, 1862

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER VIII.

Benjamin Gardner, son of Capt. Richard and Mary Gardner, was born 20th of July, 1683. He married his cousin Hannah Coffin, daughter of John and Deborah Coffin. Their children were:

Robert married 1st among Friends in 11th mo 1729, Jedida Folger, daughter of Jethro and Mary Folger. She died 2d 10th mo 1757. Married 2d among Friends in 11th mo 1758, Jedida Hussey, widow of John, and daughter of Joseph and Bethiah Coffin.

Logan married Hannah Butler.

Benjamin Jr., married Ruth Mayhew, of the Vineyard.

Rebecca married Benjamin Russell, son of Daniel and Deborah.

Lydia died single.

Benjamin Gardner, yeoman in his Will dated 7th day of 12th mo, called December, in the fourth year of the reign of George 3d, Anno Domini 1763, wills first to pay his just debts.

2d, Gives to his wife Hannah, the use of all his estate both Real and personal during her natural life.

3d, Gives after his wife's decease, to his son Robert, the East end of that piece of land his house stands upon, called Fish Lot Share, beginning at the East end and extending 8 feet to the westward of his Grandson Abisha Gardner's dwelling house, then across said share parallel with the highway that is to the East end of the Fish Lot Share, also two silver spoons and one sixth part of a share of the old wharf to him and his heirs and assigns.

4th, He gives his son-in-law Benjamin Russell, and Rebecca his wife, that piece of land where his dwelling house now stands beginning at the aforesaid 3 feet to the westward of Abisha Gardner's dwelling house and extending westward 4 feet to the westward of said Benjamin Russell's dwelling house, then extending across said share parallel with his son Robert's west line which is 3 feet to the westward of Abisha Gardner's dwelling house, also gives his daughter Rebecca the privilege of keeping one cow on the commons, and all his household goods excepting such as he otherwise disposes of in his writing.

5th, He gives his grandson Silvanus Gardner, all the remainder of his Fish Lot Share of Land, beginning at Benjamin Russell's line that runs across said share.

6th, He gives his grandson Obadiah Gardner, all his right in that piece of land whereon his Grandson Solomon Folger's dwelling house stands that is on part of said share, also all his right in a piece of land northward of George Hussey's dwelling house called Summo Share, also one silver spoon, to him and his heirs.

7th, Gives to his son Benjamin "that piece of land where my dwelling house now stands, with the said house, my shop, well, fence and my barn and all the appurtenances thereto belonging, and all my right in our warehouse share that joins and is southward of the Barnard Share, and one quarter of a share in the old wharf, and my silver cup to have and to hold," and lastly gives his sons Robert and Benjamin and grandsons Silvanus and Obadiah Gardner, All the residue of both real and personal estate of every kind and nature soever in manner as follows: Robert and

Benjamin each one-third, and grandsons Silvanus and Obadiah each one-sixth, and constitutes his sons Robert and Benjamin his executors. This will was proved before Jeremiah Gardner Esq., Judge of Probate, Feb. 3d, 1764.

Benjamin Gardner Senr., died 22d of 1st mo 1764.

Hannah Gardner his widow, died 28th of 1st mo, 1768.

Where his dwelling house stood is yet to be ascertained by the writer. He at one time resided at Nobodeer where the family owned land.

Robert Gardner, son of Benjamin and Hannah, married among Friends in 11th mo 1729, Jedida Folger, daughter of Jethro and Mary. Their children were:

1st, Abisha born in 1731, married among Friends in 12th mo 1751, Lydia Macy, daughter of Robert and Abigail. Married 2d among Friends in 1st mo 1767, Mary Macy, widow of Thomas 3d, and daughter of Tristram Starbuck, Senr. Abisha, according to manuscript record, died in 1770.

2d, Lydia born 17th of 11th mo 1732, married John Folger, son of Zaccheus and Abigail, she was his 2d wife. She died 1st of 1st mo 1811.

3d, Anna born 24th of 9th mo 1734, married among Friends in 3d mo 1753, Richard Swain, son of Richard and Elizabeth, she died 18th 9th mo 1817.

4th, Rebecca born in 1736, married among Friends in 11th mo 1759, Richard Chadwick, Jr., married 2d among Friends in 1786, Benjamin Paddock, son of Eliphilet and Naomi, his 2d wife, she died 28th of 6th mo 1806.

5th, Robert Jr., born 20th of 8th mo 1738, married among Friends in 1761, Miriam Macy, daughter of David and Dinah, she died 6th of 7th mo 1780. Married 2d, on the 5th of 3d mo 1795, Elizabeth Hussey widow of Robert. She was of the Wing family. Robert died 14 of 9th mo 1819 aged 81 years 24 days.

6th, Jethro born in 1740 married among Friends in 1761, Love Gardner, daughter of Charles and Anna. They moved to Maine where he died in 1814.

7th, Prince born 21st 12mo 1743, married 1st among Friends in 4th mo 1767, Deborah Barnard daughter of Francis and Elizabeth. She died 15th of 8mo 1790. He married 2d, Anna Swain daughter of Caleb. He married 3d, Jemima, Morton widow of William, and daughter of David Coffin. He died 19th of 4th mo 1816.

8th, Eunice born in 1744, married among Friends in 1761, Shubael Macy son of Nathaniel and Abigail. She died 23d of 2d mo 1808.

9th, Christopher born in 1746, married among Friends in 11th mo 1767, Eunice Coleman, daughter of Jethro and Lydia. She died 26th 10th mo 1772. He married 2d among Friends in 10th mo 1775, Anna, widow of Alexander Bunker and daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Barnard. He died in Maine in 1814.

10th, Miriam born in 1750, married David Bunker son of David and Elizabeth.

11th, Elizabeth born in 1756, married John Hall of R. I. She died 18th of 4th mo 1781.

Robert Gardner Senr. was a Cooper by trade. He owned and inhabited the house on Fair Street, since owned by the late Dr. M. T. Morton, and now by some of the Doctor's family. Being the settlement spoken of in his father Benjamin Gardner's Will. Robert Gardner Senr. died 13th of 7th mo 1797 aged 89 years, 4 months 12 days. Jedida his widow died 5th of 1st mo 1799.

Logan Gardner son of Benjamin and Hannah, married Hannah Butler. Their children were Obadiah and Silvanus, Obadiah married Martha Folger, daughter of Richard and Sarah. Capt. Obadiah Gardner and Robert Ellis were lost near Cape Poge in 1772, the Schooner overset in a squall of wind and they were drowned. Martha his widow died 30th of 6th mo 1781. They had two children viz: Elizabeth who died single 9th mo 1794, and Saloma who married Uriah Pinkham. She died in 1791.

Silvanus Gardner, married among Friends in 11th mo 1762, Anna Gardner daughter of David and Mary. They moved to the State of New York, where there are descendants.

Logan Gardner the father of the above was drowned while fishing on the shoals. I have not the date.

Benjamin Gardner Jr., son of Benjamin and Hannah, married Ruth Mayhew. Their children were:

Abdial,

Mary married Caleb Stewart,

Subrina,

Benjamin 3d,

Bethana.

His father gave him in his Will his homestead. He was a Cooper by trade, and removed with his family to Maine. Hence we have but few particulars of them.

For many of the names and dates in this and other numbers, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend Eliza Barney.

The characters are wholly drawn by myself from other and various sources.

W. C. F.

Nov 19, 1862

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER IX.

Abisha Gardner, son of Robert and Jedida, was born in 1731. He married among Friends in 12th mo 1751, Lydia Macy, daughter of Robert and Abigail. She died 19th of 10th mo 1765. He married 2d among Friends, in 1st mo 1767, Mary, widow of Thomas Macy, 3d, and daughter of Tristram and Deborah Starbuck. The children who lived to grow up and probably were by his first wife, were:

Lydia married Elihu Bunker, son of Samuel and Priscilla. She was his 3d wife. They lived in Hudson, N. Y.

Phebe married Francis Jenkins, son of Joseph and Ann. They also lived in Hudson.

Abisha Gardner by the will of his Grandfather Benjamin, appears to have owned and occupied the house immediately west of that of his father Robert. Probably it was the house some years ago owned and occupied by the late Nathaniel Rand, which is nearly back of the residence of J. W. Barrett, Esq. Abisha is said to have died in 1770. Mary Gardner, his widow, married among Friends in 2d mo 1781, for her 3d husband, James Mitchell.

Robert Gardner Jr., son of Robert and Jedida, born 20th of 8th mo 1738, married among Friends 1st mo 28th 1762, Miriam Macy, daughter of David and Dinah. Their children were:

Miriam born in 8th mo 1767, married Obed Fitch, son of Peter Fitch, Jr., and Anna. She was his 1st wife. She died 21st of 5th mo 1818.

Robert 3d, born 8th of 10th mo 1770, married Elizabeth Bunker, daughter of Bachelor and Bethiah. She died 11th of 8th mo 1813. He married 2d, Hepzibah Chadwick, widow of Thaddeus, and daughter of Joseph Gardner. He commanded a ship from Nantucket in the whaling business. He afterwards removed to Ohio or Indiana.

Hepzibah born in 1773, married 1st, Albert Coleman, son of Nathaniel. Married 2d, Reuben Ray, son of Alexander. She died 20th of 7th mo 1838.

Miriam Gardner, wife of Robert Jr., died 8th of 6th mo 1780.

By his second wife Elizabeth, widow of Robert Hussey, who was born 12th of 3d mo 1751, and whom he married 5th of 3d mo 1795, he had no children. He died 14th of 9th mo 1819, aged 81 years and 24 days. Elizabeth, widow of Robert Gardner, died on the 15th of 2d mo 1824, aged nearly 73 years. Robert Gardner Jr. was a Cooper by trade. His house was the one recently remodelled and now owned by Samuel Swain, on Centre Street, and in the basement of that house, he with his apprentices carried on the business of Coopering. He was in comfortable circumstances, and is described by several different persons as rather above the middle height, and as being one of the kindest, most obliging and best of men.

Jethro Gardner, son of Robert and Jedida, born in 1740, married among Friends in 1761, Love Gardner, daughter of Charles and Anna. Their children were: Eunice.

Elizabeth married John Gardner, son of Ebenezer and Ruth. She died without issue 1st of 1st mo 1790.

Christina,
William,
Joel married Mary Matthews, from Cape Cod.

GARDNER

This family moved to Maine in 1779, where Jethro purchased a large tract of land. He died in 1814. Love his widow survived him many years. She died 10th of 7th mo 1836, aged 95 years.

Prince Gardner, son of Robert and Jedida, born 21st of 12th mo 1743, married among Friends in 4th mo 1767, Deborah Barnard, daughter of Francis and Elizabeth. Their children were:

1st, Deborah born 30th of 9th mo 1773, married Job May, son of Stephen and Mercy. She died 25th of 3d mo 1861.

2d, Lydia born 14th of 12th mo 1778, married James Barker, son of Robert and Jedida, she was his 2d wife. She died 20th of 6th mo 1830.

3d, Elizabeth born 27th of 10th mo 1780, married Thomas Paddock, son of Abisha and Miriam, his 1st wife. She died 8th of 4th mo 1821.

4th, Prince Jr., born 6th of 11th mo 1782, married Mary Gorham, daughter of James and Parnal. He was a prominent merchant, and manufacturer of oil and candles and ship owner of this place, a man of property, and a leading man among Friends. He died of a cancer 4th of 4th mo 1851.

5th, Benjamin, born 10th of 4th mo 1785, married 1st, Sarah Coleman, daughter of Obed and Elizabeth. She died 1st of 5th mo 1807, married 2d in 1809, Elizabeth Folger, daughter of Abisha Jr., and Elizabeth, of Hudson, N. Y.

Deborah, the first wife of Prince Gardner, died suddenly 15th of 8th mo 1790. He married 2d, Anna Swain, daughter of Caleb. She died with a cancer in her breast, 20th of 7th mo 1802. His 3d wife was Jemima Morton widow of William, and daughter of David Coffin. She survived him some years. Prince Gardner many years commanded a Packet running from this place to Providence, R. I. He afterwards became engaged in the manufacture of Oil and Candles, and was also a ship owner. He for some time was concerned in manufacturing with the late Silvanus and Obed Macy in the old Candle House that stood near the back part of the lot where the late Gilbert Coffin built his mansion House, corner of Main and Winter streets.

At a subsequent period he erected the oil factory on the back part of the lot where his son Prince's house stands, where the business of manufacturing was carried on by him and his sons. He resided for a time in the Ephraim Gardner or Nathaniel Rand house, near the Benjamin Russell house on the fish lot share, he afterwards became possessed of the mansion house of his father-in-law Francis Barnard, corner of Main and Winter streets, which he enlarged and greatly improved, and made his residence. It is the homestead of his son the present Benjamin Gardner. Prince Gardner died of dropsy after a long sickness, 19th of 4th mo 1816, aged nearly 72 years, 5 months. He left a no-g property. He is described as rather tall and spare in his person, a very worthy and sensible man, and as one of the most keen and witty men that ever lived here.

Christopher Gardner, son of Robert and Jedida, was born in 1746. He married among Friends in 11th mo 1767, Eunice Coleman, daughter of Jethro and Lydia. They had one son to grow up, viz.

Abisha born in 1770, married Eunice Coleman, daughter of Silvanus and Hulda. He died without issue at Havana, in June 1814.

Eunice Gardner, wife of Christopher, died 26th of 10th mo 1772. Christopher Gardner married among Friends in 10th mo 1775, for his second wife, Anna Bunker, widow of Alexander, son of David, and daughter of Francis and Elizabeth Barnard. She was born in 1752. Their children were:

Anna married Nymphas Tobey of Kennebeck.

Reuben married 1st, Mary Coleman, daughter of Job. Married 2d, Hopw Knight.

Elizabeth died single.

Eunice married William Lord.

Alexander married Mary Pinkham, daughter of Reuben and Susan.

Christopher Gardner was a cooper by trade as have been most of the male descendants on this island of Benjamin Gardner Senr. He moved with his family to Maine where he died in 1814.

Silvanus Gardner son of Logan and Hannah, married among Friends in 11th mo 1762, Anna Gardner daughter of David and Mary. Their children were:

Ira married Abba Wood.

David married Mary Wood.

Hannah married Goldsmith.

Ezra married Lydia Coleman, daughter of Ephraim and Elizabeth.

Silvanus Jr., married Mary Finch, daughter of Nehemiah.

Mary married Jonathan Irish, had no children.

Sarah.

Benjamin married Mary Allen widow of Tristram, and daughter of John Noble. Elijah.

Silvanus and Anna Gardner his wife, on the 21st of 8th mo, called August, 1778, sold to Josiah Barker, merchant, for two hundred and fifty pounds lawful money, his dwelling house that he then lived in, in Sherburne, standing on the fish lot share, with the land about said house, beginning 4 feet to the westward of the Benjamin Russell house, and extending westward as far as the Allen's twentieth at the west end of the share, containing 30 or 40 square rods, be the same more or less. He refers to the Will of his grandfather Benjamin Gardner for confirmation of his title to the land. Probably this house lot is the spot where the Atlantic Straw Works is now located, and the house the one in which Thomas and Alice Barnard lived, and which was removed to make room for the Friends Meeting House, now the factory.

This Gardner family moved in 1778 to New York state where there are descendants.

In No. 8 of this Gardner Genealogy, I stated that I had yet to learn where the homestead of Benjamin Gardner Senr. was located. It will be recollected that in his Will, he gave his homestead after his wife's decease to his son Benjamin Jr.

Benjamin Gardner of Bowdoinham in the county of Lincoln in the state Massachusetts, (now Maine,) yeoman, for two hundred and forty six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence, lawful money, sold to George Freeborn, Taylor, a piece of land, bounded on the East by land of Jonathan Burnell, and on the West by land of Francis Macy, and North and South by the highways, containing 30 rods more or less, being the place where "my dwelling house standeth, with my dwelling house, barn and all privileges," dated 21st day of the fifth month 1778.

This deed was signed by Benjamin and Ruth Gardner his wife, she making her mark. The witnesses were David Ray and Samuel Sinclair. It was acknowledged by Benjamin Gardner before Abraham Preble, Justice of the Peace in Lincoln Co. 22d May 1778. And recorded here August 22d 1778.

I think this deed proves conclusively where Benjamin Gardner's house stood. George Freeborn sold the house with a part of the land to Robert Barney the father of Jacob. The house fell to Jacob Barney and was situated on Liberty Street. In a room in that house more than 70 years ago, Kezia Cady taught a very good school for several years. Within thirty years Jacob Barney has kept school in a part of that house and dwelt in the same building. The whole tract I believe is now included in the homestead of Henry Coffin. W. C. F.

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER X.

In my last number I made some mention of the Gardner houses on the Fish-Lot Share between Fair Street and Turner's Alley. I find I was mistaken in locating some of them. Robert Gardner, Senr. owned the Dr. Morton house. Prince his son built the Rand house. Elisha Gardner's house was sold by his children in 1782, to Robert Macy, and is the house since known as the Brown house. The Benjamin Russell house and settlement was the Barnard homestead where the Atlantic Straw Works are now located, and the Silvanus Gardner house and land after its purchase by Josiah Barker, Senr. was presented by him to his daughter Eunice Coffin, wife of Peleg, Esq., who enlarged the house and probably added by purchase to the land as Eunice Coffin, widow of Peleg, Esq., sold 67 Rods or thereabout of land together with the dwelling house, barn, stable, pump &c. for 4400 dollars, to Rowland Gelston, Physician, on the 29th of May, 1805. This land forms a part of the settlement of Charles G. Coffin, Esq.

William Gardner, son of Capt. Richard and Mary Gardner, married Hepzibah Gardner, widow of Peleg, and daughter of George Gardner, Esq. She was his second cousin. Their children were:

Richard born in 5th mo 1729, married Deborah Gardner, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth, his own cousin.

Priscilla married Benjamin Fosdick, son of Jonathan and Sarah, his 1st wife, she died 25th 9th mo 1746.

William Jr. born about 1733, died single 28th of 7th mo 1787.

Hepzibah married Jonathan Pinkham son of Jonathan. She died a widow 31st of 12th mo 1783.

Tristram born 6th of 3d mo 1739, married 28th December 1768, at Warwick, R. I., Avis Waterman, daughter of Resolved and Sarah.

William Gardner died in 1739. In his will dated 19th April of that year and proved the 7th of September following, he gave to his wife Hepzibah the use of his house during her natural life, and all the residue of his property to use and dispose of according to her discretion. To each of his two daughters he gave a cows common, and his dwelling house and land to his 3 sons, to be equally divided between them, part and part alike. He made his wife his sole Executrix. The house was the dwelling house now standing some distant back from the street and fronting Liberty street, now known as the Avis Gardner house. It is a large double house, two stories in front and rear, and is said to have been built about 1730, and it is claimed for it to have been the first upright two story house built upon the island. I think it must yield precedence however to the Thomas Howes house, now Allen Smith's, on Orange Street, which according to the late B. Franklin Folger was erected in 1726, and was the first upright two story house built here, and the first with banistered stairs. The Carpenters who built this last mentioned house are said to have come from Boston for the purpose, and it was considered at that period very extravagant.

Hepzibah Gardner the widow of William was born Sept 23th 1696, and died 2d mo 1742.

Richard Gardner son of William and Hepzibah was born 5th mo 1729. He married his cousin Deborah, daughter of Peter and Elizabeth Gardner. Their children were:

1st, Libni married Lurania Giles, daughter of Reuben and Mary, he is said to have died at sea.

2d, Peter born 24th of 1st mo 1769, married Lurania Gardner, widow of his brother Libni. He was a Cooper by trade, he moved to Ohio with his wife and four children.

3d, Deborah died young.

Richard Gardner was a spare built tall man. Probably in his younger days went to sea, but for many years he was a farmer. He lived in the west half of the house left by his father. He usually wore a cocked hat, and occasionally a light blue coat which had been his marriage coat. He died 26th of 2d mo 1811. Deborah his wife was born in 6th mo 1730, and died 1st of 3d mo 1812.

Tristram Gardner, son of William and Hepzibah was born 6th of 3d mo 1739. He married 22d December, 1768, at Warwick, R. I., Avis Waterman, daughter of Resolved and Sarah. Their children were:

Tristram Jr. born 12th of 11th mo 1769, married Keziah Gardner, daughter of Barnabas and Abigail. He died 28th of 6th mo 1850. In middle life he commanded a vessel in the merchant service.

William born Sept. 3d, 1771, married Eddy, of Philadelphia. He was master of a Ship and died at Norfolk, 30th of 10th mo 1815.

Resolved, born 3d of 6th mo 1774, died single of yellow fever, at Philadelphia, 23d of 9th mo 1802, aged 28 years, 3 months and 20 days.

John born 29th of 9th mo 1777, married Mary Lucas, of Baltimore. Was captain of a ship from Philadelphia, but in his old age returned to Nantucket. He died 26th of 1st mo 1855, aged 77 years.

Avis born 4th of 11th mo 1780, died single 19th of 11th mo 1829, aged 49 years, 15 days.

Sarah born 1st of 9th mo 1786, married Henry Wait.

Tristram Gardner, Senr. was a ship master in the whaling business. He made a voyage from Dunkirk to Greenland, and at a later period when returning from a whaling voyage was taken and carried into one of the West India Ports where his vessel and cargo were condemned. His sons Tristram and William were with him in this unfortunate voyage, his last voyage. For many years after this he acted as a Pilot and also was a farmer. He lived in the East half of his fathers mansion house, near Liberty Street. He died on the 14th of 12th mo 1814 aged 75 years, 9 months and 20 days. Avis Gardner his widow, was born 1st of 3d mo 1745, and died 20th of 6th month 1832, in her 88th year.

Peter Gardner, son of Capt. Richard and Mary, married Elizabeth, daughter of Enoch and Beulah Coffin, of Edgartown. Their children were:

1st, Love, married Enoch Coffin, son of Bartlett. She died 23d of 4th mo 1798.

2d, Deborah born in 6th mo 1730, married her cousin Richard Gardner, son of William and Hepzibah. She died 1st of 3d mo 1812.

3d, Lydia born 20th of 3d month 1732, married Amariah Hammond. She died 9th of 12th mo 1810.

4th, Beulah married Joshua Coffin, son of Jonathan and Hepzibah. She died 20th of 6th mo 1813.

5th, Elizabeth married Joshua Gardner, son of Abel and Priscilla. She died 24th of 4th mo 1781.

6th, Enoch born 21st of 1st mo 1736, married Jemima Coffin, daughter of Nathaniel and Phebe. He died without issue 14th of 1st mo 1828, aged nearly 92 years.

Peter Gardner owned the house on Centre Street, corner of Gay Street, which fronts Broad Street, and in that house, his son Enoch was born and died, so the house must now be at least 126 years old, and is probably a little more. He was quite a land holder as well as his brother William, and probably was a farmer.

His son Enoch was a bachelor till middle life, and was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. He inherited lands left his father by his grandfather Capt. Richard Gardner, some of which he retained till his decease.

Peter Gardner died 28th of 5th mo 1767. Elizabeth his widow, died 11th of 1st mo 1779.

W. C. F.

GARDNER

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER XI.

In No. 5 of the Genealogy of this family I stated that Caleb Gardner was by trade a Blacksmith, this was from oral information. I find by the County Records he is styled at different times Mariner and Cooper. Benjamin and Peter Gardner sons of Capt. Richard, were Coopers. Bethuel, Charles and Caleb sons of Joseph, Esq. Mariners, Charles also was a Blacksmith. Benjamin Chase who married Margaret Gardner was a Sail Maker. Richard Gardner, son of William, was a Cooper, and William Gardner, Jr. a Joiner.

In No. 7 of this series of articles, I spoke of the sale in 1774, by Stephen Gardner, Jr., Attorney for his father, of the Homestead of Stephen Gardner, Senr. to William Reich. I find by a more full research of the Records and also from tradition, that his dwelling house in which he resided and which he probably had built, was the gambrel roofed dwelling house long known as the residence of James Law, and now owned and occupied by Noah Pool. As the tract of land then contained 33 1-3 rods. I think a part of it has since been included in some of the contiguous house lots. In number 9, the name of Elizabeth is applied to the wife of the present Benjamin Gardner, it should be Rachel.

Richard Gardner, 3d, son of Capt Richard and Mary Gardner, married May 26th 1724, O. S., Leah Folger, daughter of Nathan and Sarah. They were first and second cousins. They had one daughter named Ruth who was born May 10th 1725. She married Jonathan Worth, son of Jonathan and Mary. I think that Jonathan, Jr., and wife, moved to the state of New York. Richard Gardner, 3d, died Feb. 27. h. 1724-5, O. S.

Leah Gardner his widow, who was born 14th of December 1701, married before George Bunker, Esq., on the 22d of November 1727, Seth Paddock, son of Joseph and Sarah, by whom she had two sons, viz. Seth Jr. and Elisha. She is said to have removed to Hudson, N. Y. with the family of her nephew Charles Jenkins, when in extreme old age, being then a widow. She is said to have been a very sensible and dignified woman. The house she owned and occupied when she resided here is still standing, and is often called the Valentine Pease house. It is a large double house on the North Western border of the town. Whether it was built by her first or her second husband, I cannot decide—but it was not far from the residence of Richard Gardner, Senr., who was grandfather to both of her husbands.

I now for the present take leave of the family of Capt. Richard Gardner, whose descendants as far as our researches extend, appear generally to have been distinguished for prudence, thrift and respectability. We have seen in our examinations thus far many cases of the marriage of own cousins, and a still larger number of marriages where the relationship was but a step or two more remote. I think the intermarriage of relations formerly so common here has had a very deleterious effect on their off-spring, although the hardy pursuits of our ancestors has had a tendency to counteract the evil. My present limits will not permit me to consider the subject at greater length.

James Gardner son of Richard Gardner

Senr. and Sarah his wife, was born at Salem May 19th 1664, and came here with his parents in 1667. James Gardner married (date not given) Mary Starbuck, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary. She was born on Nantucket, 30th of March 1663, and is said to have been the first child of Anglo Saxon blood born on this island. Their children were:

Samuel married 1st, Sept. 4. h. 1707, Hepzibah Coffin, daughter of Stephen Senr., and Mary.

2d, On the 27th 10th mo 1710, Patience Swain daughter of John Senr., and Mary.

3d, 7th mo 1748, Mary Swain, widow of John Swain, 3d.

Elizabeth married on the 25th of December 1703, Stephen Gorham, son of John of Barnstable. She died 22d of 7th mo 1763.

Jethro married among Friends 1st mo 1716, Kezia Folger, daughter of Peter Folger, 2d, and Judith. He died 7th of 3d mo 1734.

Barnabus born 12th of 2d mo 1695, married Mary Wheeler, of Boston. He died 14th of 9th mo 1768.

Jonathan born 12th of 7th mo 1696, married 11th of 8th mo 1723, Patience Bunker, daughter of Jonathan. He died 3d of 7th mo 1777.

Mehitable married among Friends in 1724, Philip Pollard. She died 28th of 2d mo 1777.

According to the late B. F. Folger, Mary Gardner, the first wife of James, died in 1696.

James Gardner, married for his second wife, Rachel, widow of John Brown, of Salem, and daughter of John Gardner, Esq. She was his own cousin. They had one son, viz:

James Gardner, Jr., who married Sept. 1st 1724, Susanna Gardner, daughter of Nathaniel and Abigail. She was his own cousin. He died 10th of 4th mo 1776.

After the death of Rachel Gardner, of which I cannot ascertain the date, James Senr., married for his third wife, Patience Harker, widow of — Harker, and daughter of Peter Folger, 1st, and Mary his wife. She died first mo 1717-18 O. S.

James married for his fourth wife, Mary Pinkham, widow of Richard, and daughter of James Coffin, Senr., Esq.

James Gardner, Senr., died 1st of 4th mo 1723.

Mary Gardner, widow of James, surnamed Granna Tottleheels, probably from her wearing high heeled shoes, died 1st of 1st mo 1741.

James Gardner, in his Will, dated 8th day of July 1721, directed first that his debts should be paid, second he gave his wife Mary free liberty to live in and use his dwelling house during her widowhood. He also gave her a grey mare then about two years old. He also gave her twenty pounds in money. (She probably had property of her own left her by her father who was one of the associate twenty purchasers of the Island.) James gave his son Samuel but five shillings as he had already sufficiently advanced him. He gave his daughter Elizabeth Gorham five pounds (she was wealthy). He gave his daughter Mehitable Gardner, two hundred and fifty pounds. All the residue of his Estate both real and personal, whether in possession or reversion of what kind and nature soever, he gave unto his sons Jethro, Barnabas, Jonathan and James Gardner to be equally divided between them, part and part alike, and made these four last named sons joint Executors of his Will.—Where his dwelling house stood is a question I cannot with certainty answer.

On the 25th of December 1801, Pardon Tillinghast and Elizabeth his wife of Bristol Co., Mass., sold to Joseph Brown, Jr., of Nantucket, for \$700, about 160 rods of

Land in Egypt, on Nantucket, together with the dwelling house thereon standing. At that period the house was, and had for a long time been very much dilapidated. Brown the purchaser refitted it and made it a comfortable tenement. It is the house and settlement now owned and occupied as a homestead by Capt. John C. Pinkham. It was the dwelling house of James Gardner, 3d, the father of Elizabeth Tillinghast, and grandson of James Gardner, Senr.—Before this century came in, that house appeared to be a very aged building, too old to have been erected by James Gardner, 3d, who was born in February 1744 5 O. S. It no doubt was the homestead of the second James Gardner, who married in 1724, and very probably it might have been that of his father the first James. It stands on a portion of Richard Gardner, Senr.'s. Crooked Record Grant of land, and its size and situation seem to indicate it as the residence of a wealthy yeoman as James Gardner, Senr. certainly was.

Samuel Gardner son of James and Mary, married 1st, Sept. 4th 1707, Hepzibah Coffin daughter of Stephen and Mary. She died without issue. He married 2d on the 27th 10th mo 1710, Patience Swain, daughter of John Swain, Senr., and Mary. Their children were:

1st, Hezekiah or Samuel born 10th of 8th mo 1714.

2d, Mary born 26th of 8th mo 1713, married in 9th mo 1733, David Gardner son of Solomon. She died 24th of 11mo 1797.

3d, Hepzibah born 5th of 1st mo 1718, married among Friends in 1734, Zacheus Macy son of Richard and Deborah. She died 26th of 6mo 1795.

4th, Hannah born 21st of 2d mo 1720, married among Friends in 11th mo 1736, Paul Bunker son of Jabez and Hannah. She died 15th of 11mo 1788.

5th, Seth born 29th of 5th mo 1722.

6th, Jemima married among Friends, in 10th mo 1744, Robert Coffin son of Peter and Christian. She died 11th of 3d mo 1792.

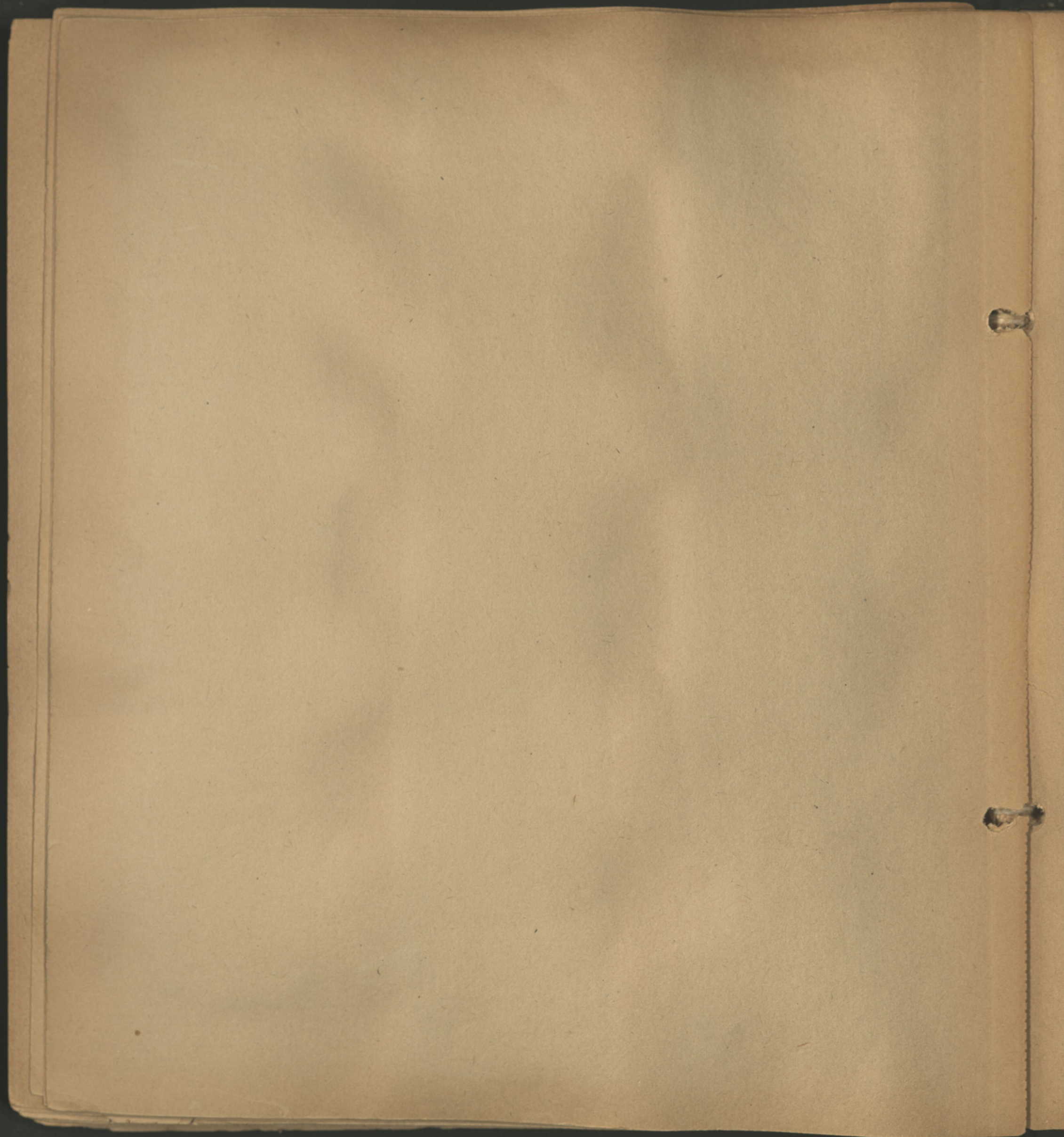
7th, Daniel born 24th of 8th mo 1727, married 17th 3d mo 1747, Provided Allen daughter of Nathaniel and Provided. He died 9th of 7th mo 1780.

Patience Gardner wife of Samuel died, 23d of 8th mo 1747.

Samuel Gardner married among Friends in 7th mo 1748, Mary Swain widow of John Swain 3d, and daughter of Moses and Mary Sweet of Hampton N. H., and grand daughter of John and Rebecca Hussey. She was born 2d of February 1689. She had ten children by her first marriage, but none by this last. She died 16th of 2d mo 1751.

Samuel Gardner was a yeoman. He died 28th of 10th mo 1757. As Samuel Gardner left no son but Daniel, and as he gave him much of his property by his will, and by deeds I am led to believe that the house owned and occupied by Daniel Gardner, and which he gave to his son Silas, was the one formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Gardner. It stood in the field westward of the present Peleg Folger's mansion, and about 100 feet east of the spot where George C. Gardner's western barn now stands. It was taken down by Silas Gardner, and erected anew in Milk Street, and is the house now owned by Capt. Alexander Macy. W. C. F.

Dec. 31, 1862



THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER XII.

Daniel Gardner, son of Samuel and Patience, born 24th of 8th mo 1727, married among Friends on the 17th of 3d mo 1747, Provided Allen, daughter of Nathaniel and Provided. She was born 12th of 7th mo 1728. Their children were:

1st, Phebe born 17th of 5th mo 1749, married among Friends in 10th mo 1766, Silas Parker, of New Bedford. She died 5th of 1st mo 1832.

2d, Seth born 24th of 5th mo 1751, lost at sea.

3d, Rachel born 1st of 11th mo 1752, married among Friends in 1782, George Russell, son of John. She died 4th of 3d mo 1817, aged 64 years 4 months.

4th, Edmund born 2d of 8th mo 1754, married among Friends in 1776, Phebe Hussey, daughter of Nathaniel and Judith. He died without issue 11th of 3d mo 1777.

5th, Parnal born 24th of 6th mo 1756, married among Friends in 12th mo 1773, Reuben Coffin, son of Tristram. She died 2d of 7th mo 1820, aged 64 years 9 months.

6th, Daniel Jr., born 4th of 9th mo 1758, died young.

7th, Elizabeth born 3d of 6th mo 1760, died young.

8th, Silas born 17th of 7th mo 1761, married 13th of March 1782, Susanna Folger, daughter of Benjamin and Judith. She died in Baltimore, 19th of 9th mo 1819. He married for his 2d wife, Sally Barnes, widow of William, and daughter of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Macy. He died 2d of 5th mo 1839.

9th, Abial born 7th of 9th mo 1764, married among Friends in 9th mo 1786, Zenas Coffin, son of Micajah and Abial. She died 4th of 3d mo 1856, aged 92 years 7 months 12 days.

10th, Joseph born 22d of 8th mo 1766, died at 8 years of age.

Daniel Gardner was a blacksmith by trade, but was also a farmer. He died 9th of 7th mo 1780. Provided Gardner, his widow died 3d of 12th mo 1790.

Jethro Gardner son of James and Mary married among Friends in 1st mo 1716. Kezia Folger, daughter of Peter and Judith. Their children were:

Peleg born in 1718, married 1st of November 1744, Eunice Gorham, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth, (his own cousin). He died 5th of 9th mo 1734.

Hezekiah born in 1720, married among Friends in 9th mo 1743, Priscilla Swain, daughter of John 3d, and Mary. He died 22d of 2d mo 1788.

James born in 1723, married Judith Folger, daughter of Daniel. He died without issue 12th of 2d mo 1748. Judith the widow married among Friends in 9th mo 1749, Caleb Macy. She died August 12th, 1819, aged 90 years 5 months.

Judith born in 1726, married among Friends in 10th mo 1748, Peter Bunker, son of Jabez and Hannah. She died 30th of 8th mo 1758.

Peter born in 1728, married Deborah Pinkham, daughter of John. He died 13th of 11th mo 1764.

Matthew born in 1730, married among Friends in 10th mo 1752, Susanna Paddock, daughter of Daniel and Susanna, her first husband. He died 31st of 10th 1759. His widow married for her 2d husband, George Freeborn.

Jethro Jr., married Dinah Ellis, daughter of John, her 1st husband, he died 1st of 6th mo 1757.

Jethro Gardner Senr., died 17th of 3d mo 1734. He was a blacksmith. His Estate was appraised £3336. 9. 10.1, of which sum the house was appraised £400, the barn £30 and a mare £6.

Kezia Gardner was born 23d of 2d mo 1699. She married among Friends in 1737, for her second husband, Paul Starbuck, by whom she had two children who died in infancy. She died 24th of 8th mo 1749, O. S.

Peleg Gardner, son of Jethro and Kezia, born in 1718, married Nov. 1st, 1744, Eunice Gorham, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth. Their children were:

Kezia married John McDaniel.

Rachel married among Friends in 1766 Philip Chase of Swazey.

Elizabeth born 28th of 2d mo 1751, married Abner Coffin, son of Benjamin and Jedida.

Barzilla died single, 8th of 11th mo 1774.

Sarah married Robert Long, son of John and Jane. She died 4th of 11th mo 1789.

Peleg Gardner was a blacksmith. In his will he gave to his wife Eunice the use of his Estate after paying his debts. To his son Barzilla his dwelling house and land it stood upon, the shop, cattle houses &c., and to his daughters Kezia, Rachel, Sarah and Elizabeth, his household furniture, and the rest of his personal property after their mother's term in them expired and made his wife his sole Executrix.

Peleg Gardner, died 5th of 9th mo 1761. Eunice his widow died 13th of 7th mo 1790, aged about 70 years 3 months.

I think Peleg Gardner and Jethro his father must have owned and occupied the settlement afterwards owned by Abner Coffin, Esq., where the Coffin School house is now located.

Hezekiah Gardner, son of Jethro and Kezia born in 1720, married among Friends in 1743, Priscilla Swain, daughter of John 3d, and Mary. Their daughter Phebe (called Ducky) died single of influenza aged 69 years, 18th of 11th mo 1815. She resided many years alone in the house which was her fathers that stood near the west corner of Winter and Liberty Streets. Hezekiah Gardner was a Cordwainer.

Hezekiah Gardner died 22d of 2d mo 1788, aged 67 years. Priscilla his widow died 11th of 8th mo 1795.

Peter Gardner son of Jethro and Kezia, was born in 1728. He married Deborah, daughter of John and Abigail Pinkham. Their children were:

Abial born 24th of 11th mo 1751, married Francis Pinkham, son of Jonathan and Jemima, married 2d. Obed Hussey Jr. his 2d wife. She died 23d of 3d mo 1817.

Peter married Abigail Paddock daughter of Jonathan. He died without issue 28th of 9th mo 1776.

Margaret married Thaddeus Folger, son of Owen and Eunice. She was his 1st wife. She died 7th of 9th mo 1795.

Lydia born 6th of 7th mo 1756, married among Friends in 1776, Barnaba Bunker, son of Samuel. She died 9th of 10th mo 1830, aged 74 years 3 months.

Matthew married abroad in a foreign country.

Peter Gardner died 13th of 11th mo 1764. He was a Glazier by trade. Deborah his widow married for her 2d husband, Reuben Coleman son of Benjamin. She died 29th of 6th mo 1807.

Peter Gardner owned the old house that stood where Isaac Macy's mansion now stands in Pleasant Street.

Matthew Gardner, son of Jethro and Kezia born in 1730, married among Friends in 10th mo 1752, Susanna Paddock, daughter of Daniel and Susanna, he was her first husband. Their children were:

Judith born 1st of 11th mo 1753, married Sept. 2d 1773, Silas Jones son of Silas. She died 24th of 4th mo 1833.

Ann died young.

Matthew Gardner died 31st of 10th mo 1759. He was a carpenter.

Susanna Gardner widow of Matthew married among friends in 6th mo 1767, George Freeborn. Susanna Freeborn wife of George died 4th of 4th mo 1802.

I think Matthew Gardner owned the Silas Jones settlement on Liberty Street. His estate amounted to £247.16.5 as appraised. The house and land being £133 6s 8d.

Jethro Gardner Jr., son of Jethro and Kezia, married Dinah Ell, daughter of John.

They had one daughter.

Hepzibah married Shubael Gardner, son of Joseph and Eunice. She died 26th of 12th mo 1830.

Jethro Gardner Jr. was a Carpenter. In his will he orders his lands all except his house lot sold to pay his debts. His widow to have the use of the remainder during her widowhood. To his daughter Hepzibah all his real and personal estate after her mothers term in them expired. Appointed his brother Peleg Gardner, Executor. His house was appraised £60, land under it £40. 1014 1-2 Sheep Commons £40, whole estate £160. 4s od. 1-4. Debts £115.11 5 3-4 d. Estate £312.10 There remained in 11th mo 1758. £31.8 4 3-4 d. and Jud. Jeremiah Gardner ordered the interest yearly to be paid to the widow whilst she remained a widow.

Jethro Gardner Jr., died 1st of 6th mo 1757. His widow married Timothy Swain. She died 23d of 4th mo 1826, aged about 91 years, having been born 16th of 3d mo 1735.

W. C. F.

Jan. 14, 1863

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER XIII.

I shall here correct several errors found in Number 12 of this Genealogy. The wife of Micajah Coffin, is there called Abial, it should have been Abigail. Provided Gardner, died in 12th mo 1799, not 1790 as there misprinted, and in speaking of the estate of Jethro Gardner, Jr., where that article reads, Estate £31, 2s. 10d. it should read Debts due the Estate, £31, 2s. 10d.

Barnabas Gardner, son of James and Mary, was born 12th of 2d mo 1695. He married Mary Wheeler of Boston. Their children were:

1st, Susanna born 30th of 8th mo 1719, married Caleb Russell, of New Bedford. She died in Boston 26th of 12th mo 1812.

2d, Zaccheus born 10th of 8th mo 1721, married among Friends in 8th mo 1743, Jemima Coffin, daughter of Nathan and Lydia. He died 23d of 10th mo 1793.

3d, Jedida born 13th of 9th mo 1724, married among Friends in 9th mo 1767, Benjamin Marshall, son of Joseph and Mercy. She was his second wife. She died 15th of 2d mo 1798.

4th, Priscilla born 8th of 9th mo 1726, died single.

5th, Jonathan born 19th of 12th mo 1728, married among Friends in 1751, Miriam Worth, daughter of Joseph and Lydia. Married 2d, among Friends in 8th mo 1764, Anna Coffin, widow of John and daughter of Elihu Coleman. Married 3d, among Friends in 4th mo. 1769, Eunice Ray, widow of Samuel, and daughter of Robert Barnard. Jonathan Gardner died 20th of 1st mo 1807.

6th, Abigail born 26th of 1st mo 1731, married among Friends in 1st mo 1761, Matthew Macy son of Jabez and Hannah. She was his second wife. She married 2d, Thomas Clark, son of David. She died 21st of 1st mo 1808.

7th, Hannah born 12th of 3d mo 1733, married among Friends in 1757, Benjamin Taber of New Bedford. She died in 2d mo 1814.

8th, Jethro born 6th of 3d mo 1735, married among Friends in 12th mo 1759, Abigail Chase, daughter of Stephen and Patience.

9th, Mary born 7th of 1st mo 1737, married among Friends in 1756, Francis Worth, son of Richard and Sarah. They moved to New Gardner in 1771. They had previous to removal from here a son named Francis, and a daughter named Phebe.

10th, Hepzibah born 11th of 11th mo 1739, married among Friends in 8th mo 1761, Thomas Clark, son of David and Ruth. She died 19th of 5th mo 1798.

Barnabas Gardner was a worthy member of the Society of Friends. He was a yeoman or Farmer in comfortable circumstances. He owned the large double house situated near the head of Main Street, now owned by Alfred Folger, Esq. In his will dated 4th of 5th mo 1758, and proved Oct. 8th, 1768, after providing for his debts, he gave to his wife Mary all his estate during her widowhood except some hereafter mentioned, and in case she should marry, one third part of his estate from her marrying during her life. Gave his son-in-law Francis Worth, 1-2 his piece of land in the Fish Lot Share. Gave his daughter Hannah Gardner, the other half of said piece of land. Gave 1-4 acre of land to the westward of Joseph Hovey's dwelling house, to his daughter Susanna

Russell. Gave 1-4 acre west of said Hovey's house, to his daughter Jedida Gardner. Gave 1-4 acre west of said Hovey's house to his daughter Abigail Gardner, and gave 1-4 acre west of said Hovey's house, to his daughter Hepzibah Gardner.

He gave his sons Zaccheus, Jonathan and Jethro, one third of what he had given either daughter, if they should die without having an heir to their bodies.

He gave unto his son Jethro, his dwelling house, and barn and pump, two thirds at his mothers marriage and the whole at her decease, his other sons having had already in Land or money equal value. He willed that either or all of his daughters have the sole use of the West chamber of his dwelling house until married, also the use of the pump and of the oven in the kitchen. He also gave unto his six daughters his house hold goods, two thirds at their mothers marriage if she marry, otherwise the whole at her death. He gave the residue of his Estate to his three sons Zaccheus, Jonathan and Jethro and made them his Executors.

On the 5th of November 1767, Grafton Gardner, Esq., Judge of Probate, appointed Joseph Marshall, Daniel Gardner, and Jonathan Gardner, Guardians of the person and Estate of Barnabas Gardner, of Sherburne, who had become non compos.

Barnabas Gardner, died 14th of 9th mo 1768. Mary Gardner, his widow, died 18th of 1st mo 1788.

Zaccheus Gardner, son of Barnabas and Mary, was born 10th of 8th mo 1721, married among Friends in 8th mo 1743, Jemima Coffin, daughter of Nathan and Lydia. Their children were:

1st, Lydia born in 1754, married William Coffin, son of Benjamin and Jedida. She was his 2d wife.

2d, Zaccheus born in 1746.

3d, Elizabeth born 8th of 12th mo 1749, married Henry Tracy, of Newfoundland.

4th, Nathan born in 1754, married Aug. 26th, 1785, Rhoda Gwinn, daughter of John and Eunice. He died in Baltimore 10th mo 1813, aged 59.

5th, Susanna born in 1756, married Reuben Clark son of Ichabod and Deborah.

6th, Thaddeus born in 1759.

7th, Barnabas born in 1763, lived in London, and was a ship captain.

8th, Jethro born in 1767, married in England, was captain of a whale ship—afterwards commanded a transport vessel, and was killed in the Pacific Ocean by Mutineers, as I am informed, I have not the dates and particulars.

Zaccheus Gardner, I am informed, lived in a house situated near the head of Rose Lane and back of the David Coleman house. He died on the 23d of 10th mo 1793, aged about 72 years. Jemima his widow died 3d of 4th mo 1805.

Jonathan Gardner son of Barnabas and Mary, born 19th of 12th mo 1728, married among Friends in 8th mo 1751, Miriam Worth, daughter of Joseph and Lydia. Their children were:

1st, Phebe born 25th of 8th mo 1753, married among Friends in 1774, Elishai Macy, son of Caleb and Judith. He was a School master, he died 3d of 4th mo 1806, aged nearly 53 years. His widow died without issue 3d of 2d mo 1838.

2d, Hulda born 11th of 10th mo 1758, died single 28th of 11th mo 1848.

3d, Miriam born 4th of 11th mo 1763, died single 12th of 7th mo 1845. By his second wife Anna Coffin, widow of John and daughter of Elihu Coleman, a son and a daughter who died in infancy. By his third wife Eunice Ray, widow of Samuel and daughter of Robert Barnard.

6th, Freeman born 25th of 4th mo 1774, married 4th mo 3d 1796, Anna Gardner, daughter of Eliphalet and Lydia. Captain Freeman Gardner, died 27th of 8th mo 1849.

7th, Zaccheus died young.

Jonathan Gardner's dwelling house was a low single house and stood on the site of John Munroe's house in Pleasant Street. What his early occupation was I know not, but in the latter part of his life he spent much of his time at Siasconset and was engaged in fishing and farming. He was a Friend. He died 20th of 1st mo 1807. Miriam his first wife died 15th of 11th mo 1763. Anna his second wife died 3d of 6th mo 1768. Eunice his third wife died of apoplexy 28th of 10 mo 1800.

Jethro Gardner son of Barnabas and Mary, was born 6th of 3d mo 1735, married among Friends in 12th mo 1759, Abigail Chase, daughter of Stephen and Patience. Their daughter Mary was married before Josiah Coffin, Esq., Aug. 1st, 1786, to Laban Gardner, son of Joseph and Abigail. She was his first wife. They resided in the house which she inherited from her father and which had been the homestead of her Grandfather Barnabas Gardner. Whilst they owned the house, they repaired and improved it, and of late years since it has come into the possession of Alfred Folger, it has received some additions and further improvements, but not such as to prevent a pretty correct idea of how it must have appeared more than a hundred years ago. I do not know whether Barnabas Gardner built that house or his father James. It has been claimed for that house to be about 170 years old, if it be of that age, it must have been built prior to the birth of Barnabas Gardner. Since the death of our great Genealogist and antiquarian B. Franklin Folger I find great difficulty in attempting to elucidate such matters.

Mary Gardner, died 13th of 9th mo 1799.

Jethro Gardner, her father, was with Capt. Solomon Gardner, Jr., on a whaling voyage in a brig and was lost with the whole crew, probably in the year 1764. Abigail Gardner his widow, married among Friends in 10th mo 1767, Henry Dow. They resided in the old mansion till her death in 3d mo 1786.

W. C. F.

Jan. 28, 1863

THE GARDNER FAMILY.

NUMBER XIV.

Nathan Gardner son of Zaccheus and Jemima was born 6th of 10th mo 1754. He married Rhoda Gwinn, daughter of John and Eunice. Their children were:

Rebecca born 24th of 5th mo 1786, married 1st, Griffin Coffin, son of William and Hepzibah of Easton, New York. 2d, Adam Allen, of Easton, N. Y.

Thomas born 21st, 1st mo 1789.

Susan born 24th of 7th mo 1794, married Adam Cottrell, of Easton, N. Y.

Nathan Gardner was a mariner, his homestead was the Eastern half of the old cottage house in Milk Street, late the dwelling house of Joseph Whippley, deceased. He died in Baltimore in 10th mo 1813, aged about 59 years. Rhoda his widow was born 24th of 8th mo 1757, and died at Easton, N. Y., 16th of 3d mo, 1835, in her 78th year.

Jonathan Gardner, son of James and Mary, was born 12th of 7th mo 1696, married 11th of 8th mo 1723, Patience Bunker, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth. Their children were:

1st, Elizabeth born 12th of 8th mo 1724, married among Friends in 6th mo 1744, Samuel Coffin, son of Tristram and Mary, of Martha's Vineyard. They moved to Nova Scotia.

2d, Seth born 12th of 8th mo 1726, married among Friends in 1749, Sarah Ray, daughter of Samuel and Mary. They moved to Dutchess Co. N. Y.

3d, Simeon born 14th of 9th mo 1728, married among Friends in 7th mo 1750, Sarah Long, daughter of Samuel and Lydia. They moved to Nova Scotia.

4th, Elihu born 9th of 4th mo 1731, married — Mary Lamb, of R. I.

5th, Kezia born 18th of 4th mo 1733, married among Friends in 9th mo 1750, Jonathan Paddack, son of Eliphalet and Naomi. She died 22d 7th mo 1810.

6th, Ruth born 5th of 6th mo 1735, married among Friends in 10th mo 1753, John Clasby, son of William and Abiah. She died 7th of 7th mo 1809.

7th, Eunice born 3d of 11th mo O. S. 1737, married among Friends in 1756, David Ray, son of Samuel and Mary. She died without issue 8th of 11th mo 1822.

8th, Barnabas born in 1740, married Abigail Cartwright, daughter of Hezadiah and Abigail. He was lost at sea.

9th, Dinah born 6th of 3d mo 1746, married Eliphalet Paddack Jr., son of Eliphalet and Naomi. She died 1st of 4th mo 1825.

10th, Mary born in 1749, married among Friends in 10th mo 1769, Francis Clark, son of Peter and Ruth. They moved in 1782 to Hudson, from Oblong, N. Y., where they had resided some years.

Jonathan Gardner, Senr. owned the dwelling house on Main Street at the corner of Pleasant Street, which stood nearly or quite on the spot where the late William Hadwen built his mansion house—his land extended I believe to Summer Street. In his old age he was a farmer. Jonathan Gardner Senr., died 3d of 7th mo 1777. Patience Gardner his widow, died 11th of 1st mo 1794.

Seth Gardner, son of Jonathan and Patience, was born 12th of 8th mo 1726. He married among Friends in 8th mo 1749, Sarah Ray, daughter of Samuel and Mary.

Their children were:

1st, Miriam born in 1750.

2d, Alexander born in 1752, married among Friends in 1775, Hannah Paddack daughter of Eliphalet and Naomi. He was Captain of a Whaleman.

3d, Anna born in 1754, married — Wells, of Connecticut.

4th, Noah born in 1756, married — Wright, of New York.

5th, Aaron born in 1759, married Naomi Gardner, daughter of Reuben and Elizabeth. He was her 1st husband. He died 5th of 3d mo 1794. He was a Ship Captain.

6th, Moses born in 1761.

7th, Rosanna born in 1763, married — Barton, of Hudson, N. Y.

8th, Hannah born in 1765.

9th, Archelaus born in 1768.

10th, Ruth born in 1770.

Seth Gardner was by trade a Shoemaker.

Seth Gardner and family moved from Nantucket to Dutchess Co. N. Y., in 1779. He afterwards in his old age removed to Long Island. He was a very estimable man and was a minister among Friends. He became blind in his old age some years before his death. He was here on a visit in the year 1800, being then blind, and is described as having been very sociable and agreeable in company.

Alexander Gardner, son of Seth and Sarah, born in 1752, married in 1775, Hannah Paddack, daughter of Eliphalet and Naomi. Their children were:

Eliab lost at sea single.

Peter born in 1778, died in the West Indies, single.

Seth born in 1781, died in Hudson, single.

Alexander Gardner was a mariner and became Captain of a vessel. He was wrecked in a storm and his exposure and suffering probably occasioned his death, which took place soon after the American Revolution.

Noah Gardner, son of Seth and Sarah, born in 1756, married — Wright, of Long Island. They had two daughters. He was a Shoemaker by trade. Like the celebrated Dr. Dodd, in a moment of trial, he forged the name of a friend to a piece of paper, was detected and committed to the State Prison, in New York, for his crime, being the first person sentenced to that institution for that offense. He is described by one who saw him after he left the prison as a very fine looking man of polished manners. He died near Baltimore in the winter of 1814. His wife had died many years before him.

Simeon Gardner, son of Jonathan and Patience, born 14th of 9th mo 1728, married among Friends in 7th mo 1750, Sarah Long, daughter of Samuel and Lydia. Their children were:

Bartlett married Betsey Kenney of Nova Scotia.

Parnal married — Covill, they had two daughters, Margaret and Sarah.

Kezia.

Lydia married Reuben Worth, son of Reuben and Mary. She died 24th of 2d mo 1784.

Freeman married Mary Gardner, daughter of Solomon and Jemima, he was her 1st husband.

Simeon Gardner moved from Nantucket before the Revolution, to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. His first wife died some years

before him, and he married for his second wife a widow Kempton. He was an active stirring man; some of his pecuniary transactions were far from being commendable. He came here in 1808, when nearly 80 years of age, and went with a sloop to New York on business before returning back to Nova Scotia. He died in Liverpool, Nova Scotia, in January 1817, aged over 88 years.

Bartlett Gardner, son of Simeon and Sarah, married Betsey Kenney. Their children were:

Simeon born 21st of 3d mo 1781, married Dinah Paddack, daughter of Eliphalet and Dinah. Was Captain of a vessel, and settled in Maine.

Daniel born in 1789, married Elizabeth Knowles. They had 4 sons and 4 daughters. They resided in Nova Scotia.

Maria born 8th of 10th mo 1794, died single 12th of 6th mo 1813.

Heman married Deidamia Roberts.

Ruth married Samuel Gowen,—no children.

Andrew married Jerusha Crowell.

Lydia married Lemuel Churchill.

Harvey married Mary Hunter and Maria Crowell.

Freeman married Joanna Hunter.

Sarah married John Waddleton.

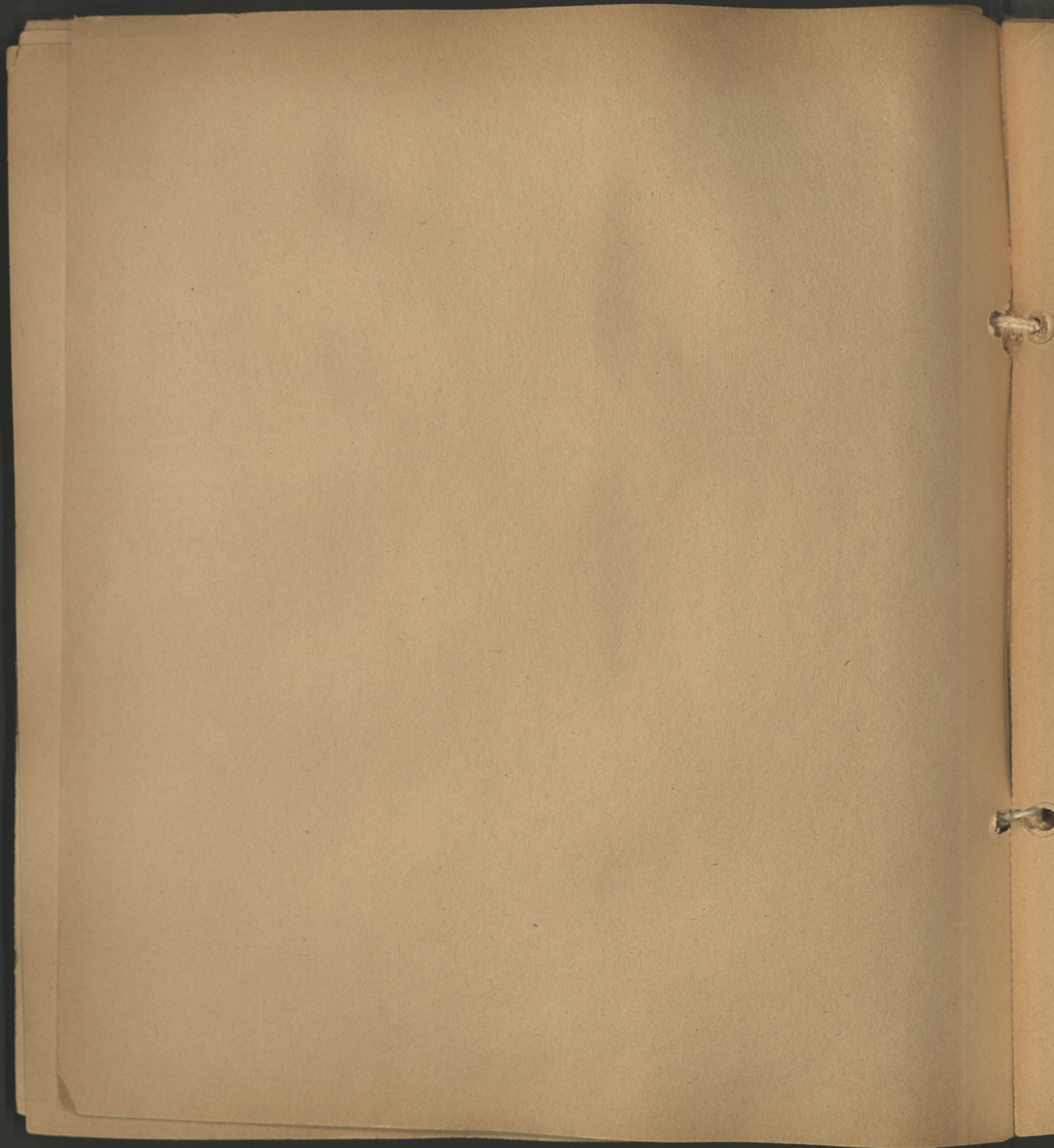
Reuben married Bethiah Trask, he died in Nova Scotia 18th of 10th mo 1819, aged 40 years.

Nelson married Mary Jane Dunke.

Bartlett Gardner was a Ship carpenter and resided in Nova Scotia.

Freeman Gardner son of Simeon and Sarah, of Nova Scotia, married Mary Gardner, daughter of Solomon and Jemima. Their daughter Sarah married — Chipman, also married Joseph Bates. They lived in Nova Scotia. W. C. F.

Feb. 11, 1863



GARDNER

The Gardners.

A very large number of Nantucket natives have been descendants of Thomas Gardner of Salem, Mass., two of whose sons—Richard and John—migrated from there to Nantucket Island in 1667-1672, and took part in its early settlement, becoming half-share owners.

Thomas Gardner, the No. 1 of the Gardner family in America, was born in Devonshire, England, in 1592. Roger Conant was born in the same County, in the same year. They separately came to this country about 1624—Thomas to Cape Ann, Roger to Plymouth.

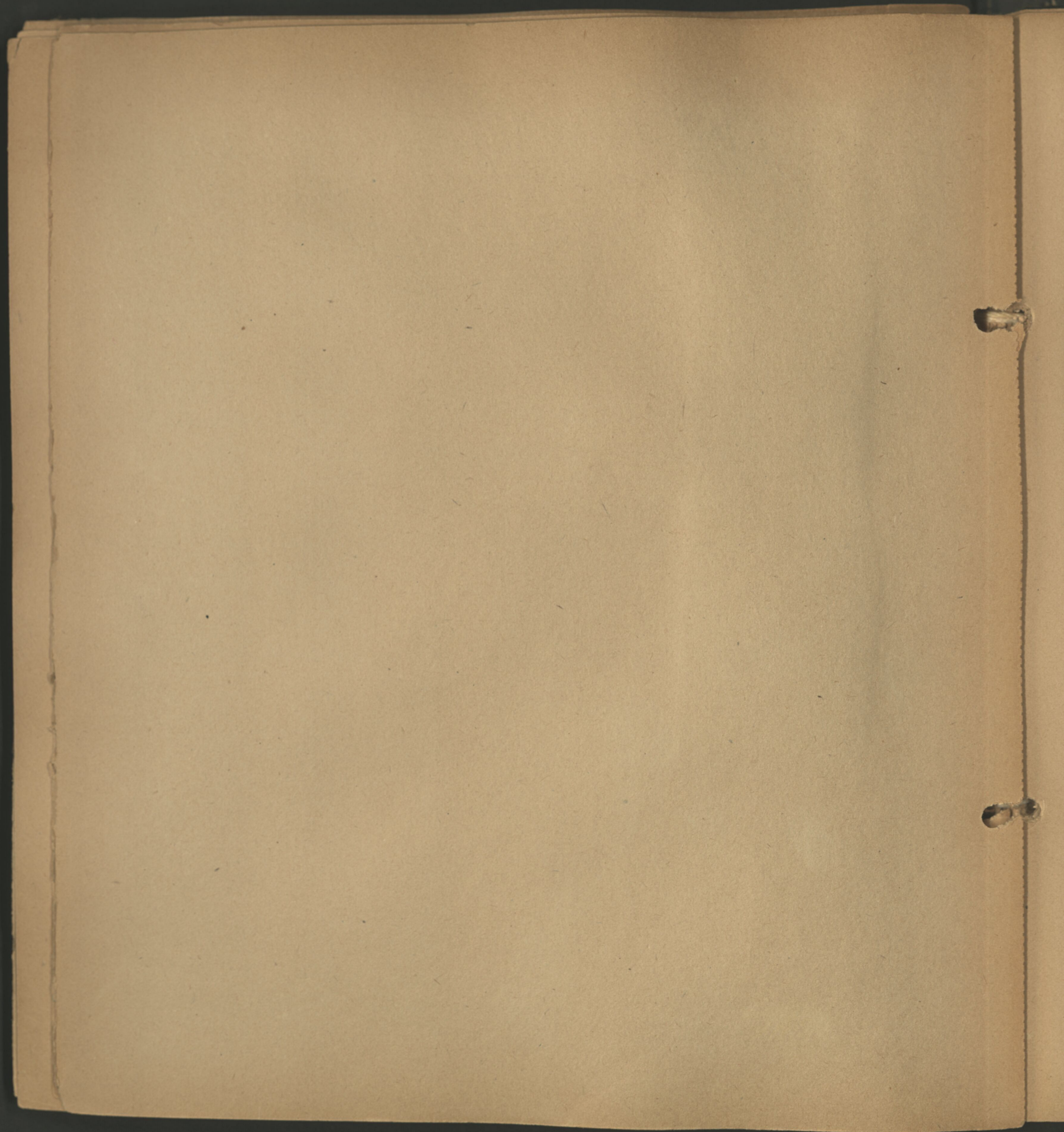
In 1626 they joined company and headed a small group who became the first settlers of Salem, Mass. They were friends and associates for many years. Their descendants have scattered widely throughout the States.

Jethro Gardner, the 6th in the Gardner line of descent, in 1779 migrated from Nantucket to Vassalboro, Maine, and his grandson, Charles Gardner, went from there to settle in the new town of Jersey City, N. J., which had grown out of old historic Paulus Hook.

The Conant descendants scattered similarly, this particular line going to Brandon, Vermont, then to Maine, and eventually out West, and Captain Cook, the 10th in line, was raised in Oklahoma and then came East to Virginia.

In 1939, a young Virginia woman, Clare Cook, 11th in the Roger Conant line of descent, married a New Jersey man, Arthur Gardner, who is 11th in the Thomas Gardner line.

On September 18th, this year, their third child was born in New York city and the boy has been named Thomas Conant Gardner. In him is united the blood strain of the two men whose lives were so closely associated 318 years ago.



GAYER

NEW ENGLAND'S FIRST FAMILIES.

Only These, Says the New England Historic-Genealogical Society,
Are Entitled to Coats of Arms—Chance for All Yankeedom to
Take Lessons in the Gentle Art of Heraldry.

It is a wise family, in this land at least, which knows its own coat of arms. But there ought not to be any doubt on the subject here in New England, since the historic and genealogical society has been at the pains of investigating the question thoroughly.

According to this society there were 29 families, among all the thousands that came from Great Britain to the New England shore, entitled to bring armorial bearings with them.

Alsops, Joseph, of New Haven, Conn.
Appleton, Samuel, of Ipswich, Mass.
Broughton, Thomas, of Boston.
Green, Obadiah, of New London, Conn.
Bulkley, Rev Peter, of Concord, Mass.
Chauncy, Rev Charles, of Cambridge, Mass.
Chester, Leonard, of Weathersfield, Conn.
Davenport, Rev John, of New Haven, Conn.
Davie, Humphrey, of Boston.
Drake, John, of Boston.
Fawcner, Edmund, of Andover, Mass.
Fenwick, George, of Saybrook, Conn.
Gayer, Wm., of Nantucket, Mass.
Hanbury, Wm., of Boston, Mass.
Hartakenden, Roger, of Cambridge, Mass.
Hunlock, John, of Boston.
Jeffrey, Wm., of Newport, R. I.
Leete, Wm., of Guilford, Conn.
Lowie, Percival, of Newbury, Mass.
Palmer, Edward, of New Haven, Conn.
Pelham, Herbert, of Cambridge, Mass.
Penhallow, Samuel, of Portsmouth, N. H.
Phillips, David, of Hingham, Mass.
Saltonstall, Sir Richard, of Watertown, Mass.
Stelling, Wm., of Boston.
Symonds, Samuel, of Ipswich.
Thorndike, John, of Beverly, Mass.
Willis, George, of Hartford, Conn.
Winthrop, John, of Boston.

It is conceded by the most eminent authorities on the subject that the New England historic genealogical society is the most finely appointed institution of its character in America. Within its library the student of genealogy will find an almost unlimited field for the pursuit of his inquiries into the town histories and family records of early New England life. A glance at its numerous shelves, lined with thousands of volumes bearing upon history and genealogy, will convince the most careless visitor that New England has a pedigree of no slight pretension which the untiring labor of the zealous antiquarian has collected into an unbroken narrative of facts and events.

The history of the present society cov-

ers a period of over 50 years, and it was the first organization in the world that had for its special object the pedigree of families.

The great aim has been to collect, preserve and publish genealogical and historical matter. When the discovery was made that the early records of New England were rapidly decaying and unless steps were taken to preserve them no authentic account of the colonial life of the northern settlements would exist, the need of this society became apparent. To facilitate its purpose a quarterly, called the New England Historical and Genealogical Register was issued under the editorial care of the Rev William Cogswell, D. D., the first rector of the church of the Advent. The Register has completed an existence of 50 years. Its value and importance in the line of research to which it is devoted can hardly be estimated. To the scholar and the antiquarian it is held as a mine of authority on the subject to which it devotes its columns. A complete edition of the Register now occupies a shelf in the public library where it can be referred to as the best consultant on genealogical matters in this country.

Among the most interesting pages contained in the Register are those that relate to the researches of Mr Henry P. Waters, a member of the society, who was sent abroad at the expense of a number of individuals to examine English records for the purpose of establishing the necessary connection between New England families and those of the old country.

Mr Waters has traveled England from end to end. He has probed amply into the records of parliament and of the British museum. His labors have brought to light a myriad facts which relate directly to the remote history of hundreds of New England families.

Mr Waters' researches into the subject of heraldry have also revealed much valuable knowledge to the antiquarian. It was he who has ascertained that there are 23 New England families which have armorial ancestry, and that under the rules of heraldry they are entitled to bear a coat of arms. Doubtless there are many other families who have the right to wear family crests, but their positive pedigree is yet unknown. Moreover, there are many spurious heraldic claims set forth by those who have too strong a liking for the symbols of aristocracy. These families use coats of arms of recent manufacture, and hence have no record in the Herald's college.

The rules of descent in heraldry are very stringent. According to its laws a

woman may use the family crest of her father while she remains single. When she marries she ceases to have this right. If the family of her husband possesses an armorial ensign she henceforth is required to use it. Sometimes a sort of a compromise is effected between husband and wife if both belong to armorial families. In these instances a lozenge-shaped shield is impaled and the ensign of each family is wrought in each division of the shield.

The investigations carried on by genealogists have established the fact that the ancestors of New England armored families brought their "arms" with them when they first came to this country, the entry of the grants being recorded on the lists of English heraldry.

One of the earliest of New England's heraldic families is that of Samuel Appleton. He was the progenitor of the Appleton family in America. The coat-of-arms is a shield emblazoned with apples—crest, an elephant's head showing a serpent coiled round the trunk. Another crest is sometimes used. This is a ducal coronet, from which appear three pineapples. The motto is, "Good from evil."

The Winthrops are another well-known family which uses a legitimate coat-of-arms. It is described as an argent, bearing three chevrons crenele gules, and over all a lion rampant sable. Crest, a hare proper, running on a mound.

The Broughtons brought their coats-of-arms to this country in the early part of the 17th century. Many of the armorial ensigns are emblazoned in rich colors, and they are very beautiful to look upon.

The Pooles were among the early families of Dorchester. Elizabeth Poole, the sister of William Poole, was the founder of Taunton, Mass.

The arms of the Davies bear the "baronet's badge."

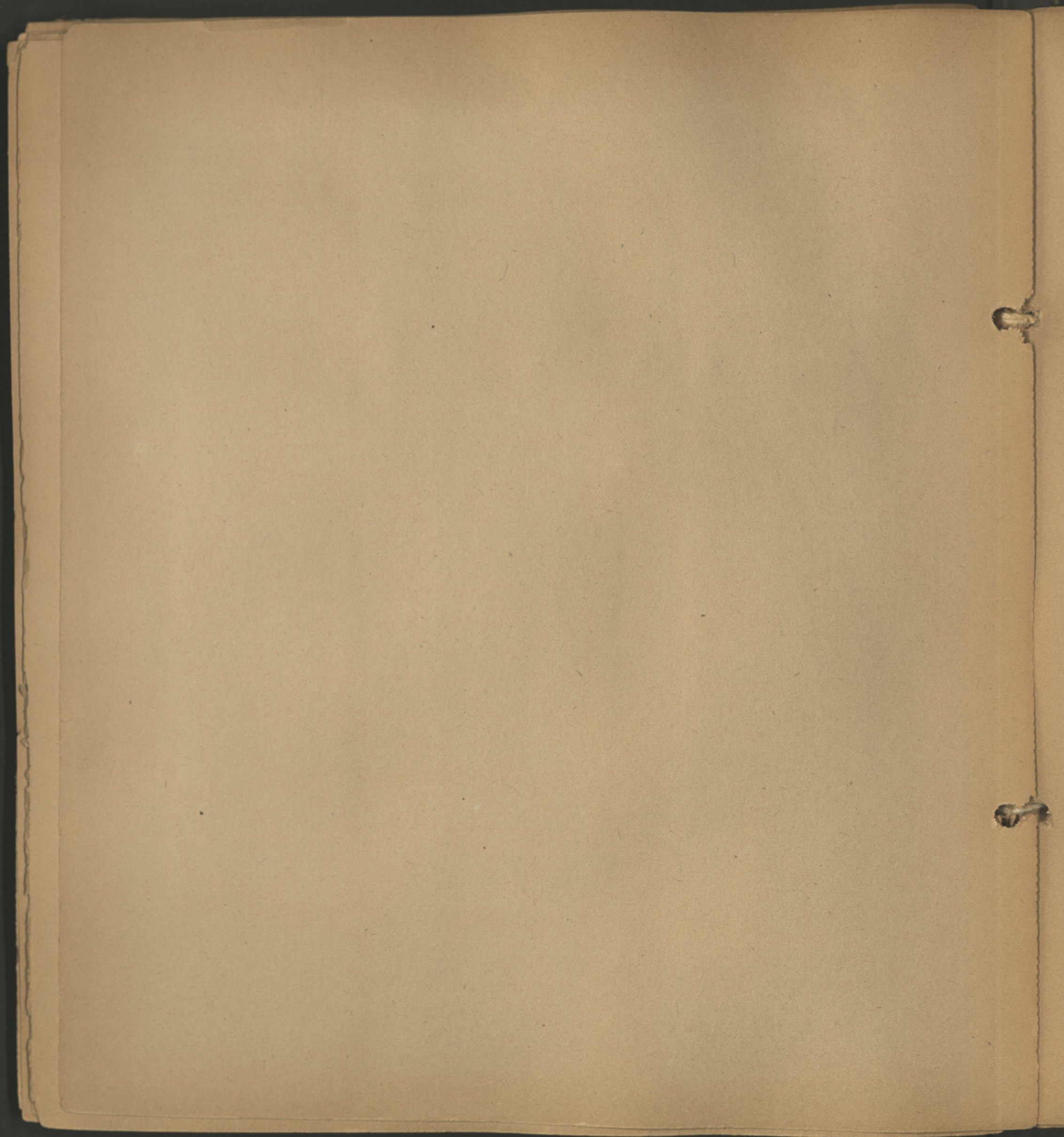
A descendant of the old Winslow family writes to The Sunday Globe that the Winslow arms were borne by that family, which was among the early settlers at Plymouth, before the establishment of the heralds' college. "It was the best family of any of the Plymouth planters."—(Hutchinson.)

The arms are to be seen upon the Winslow tomb in the King's chapel burying ground. It belonged to John Winslow, Gov Edward Winslow's younger brother, who came over in the Fortune, 1621, and married Mary Chilton.

The coat is heraldically described "or, a bend lozenge argent and gules." The crest is a tree cut down, with new branches, upon a knight's helmet. The motto is "Decarptus Floreo."

Boston Globe

Nov. 14, 1897



HUSSEY

DOINGS OF THE
NANTUCKET
Historico-Genealogical Society.

GENEALOGY OF THE DESCENDANTS OF CHARLES F.
HUSSEY AND SARAH JENKINS.

First Generation.—Charles F. Hussey, born Aug. 1775; married Sarah Jenkins, born Nov. 14, 1778; died Oct. 13, 1839.

Second Generation.—Charles F. Hussey's parents were Reuben Hussey, born Nov. 25, 1749; died April 4, 1815; married Phebe Bunker, born April 4, 1753; died March, 1815.

Sarah Jenkins's parents were Jonathan Jenkins, born 1751; died 1816; married Sarah Waterman, born Sept. 27, 1757.

Third Generation.—Reuben Hussey's parents were Christopher Hussey, born June 3, 1724; died June 28, 1785; married, Aug. 11, 1743, Mary Coffin, died May 30, 1796.

Phebe Bunker's parents were Paul Bunker, born Aug. 16, 1713; died Aug. 20, 1795; married Hannah Gardner, born Feb. 21, 1720; died Nov. 15, 1788.

Jonathan Jenkin's parents were Jonathan Jenkins, died Jan. 3, 1795; married Leah Jones.

Sarah Waterman's parents were John Waterman, born July 19, 1733; died March 7, 1792; married Elizabeth Beard, born Sep. 20, 1735; died April 10, 1757.

Fourth Generation.—Christopher Hussey's parents were Silvanus Hussey, born May 13, 1682; died Feb. 10, 1767; married Hephzibah Starbuck, born Nov. 8, 1700; died Dec. 31, 1764.

Mary Coffin's parents were Jonathan Coffin, born 1692; died Feb. 5, 1773; married Hephzibah Harker born 1694; died Dec. 30, 1773.

Paul Bunker's parents were Jabez Bunker, born Nov. 7, 1678; died May 6, 1750; married Hannah Gardner, born May 6, 1686, married Sept. 19, 1706.

Hannah Gardner's parents were Samuel Gardner, born Oct. 28, 1757; married Oct. 27, 1710, Patience Swain, died Aug. 23, 1747.

Leah Jones's father was Thomas Jones, of Cohasset.

John Waterman's parents were Resolved Waterman, of Rhode Island, married Sarah —.

Elizabeth Beard's parents were John Beard, born May 30, 1704; died April 2, 1795; married Deborah Pease, born July 17, 1714; died July 24, 1791.

Fifth Generation.—Silvanus Hussey's parents were Stephen Hussey, died Feb. 2, 1718; married Martha Bunker, died Sep. 21, 1744, aged nearly 88.

Hephzibah Starbuck's parents were Nathaniel Starbuck, born Aug. 9, 1668; died 1752; married Dinah Coffin, died Aug. 1, 1750.

Jonathan Coffin's parents were James Coffin, Judge of Probate, born Aug. 1, 1640; died 1720; married Mary Severance, Dec. 1663.

Hephzibah Harker's parents were Ebenezer Harker, married Patience Folger.

Jabez Bunker's parents were William Bunker, born 1648; died 1712; married, April 11, 1669, Mary Macy, died March 10, 1759, aged 80 years and 5 months.

Hannah Gardner's parents were Nathaniel Gardner, died 1713; married Abigail Coffin.

Samuel Gardner's parents were James Gardner, died 1723; married Mary Starbuck, born March 30, 1663-64.

Patience Swain's parents were John Swain, born 1633; died 1717; married Mary Wyer. John Beard's father came from Teignmouth, Devonshire, England.

Deborah Peases's parents were Nathan Pease, married Hannah Chase.

Sixth Generation.—Stephen Hussey's parents were Christopher Hussey, died 1685; married Theodate Batchelder.

Martha Bunker's parents were George Bunker, drowned in 1658; married Jane Godfrey, died Oct. 31, 1662.

Nathaniel Starbuck's (died 1752) parents were Nathaniel Starbuck, born 1636; died 1719; married Mary Coffin, born 1645; died 1717.

Dinah Coffin's parents were James Coffin, Esq., born Aug. 1, 1640; died 1720; married, Dec. 1663, Mary Severance.

James Coffin's (died 1720) parents were Tristram Coffin, died Oct. 2, 1681, aged 76; married Dionis Stephens.

Patience Folger's parents were Peter Foulger and Mary Morrill.

William Bunker's parents were Geo. Bunker, drowned 1658; married Jane Godfrey, died Oct. 31, 1662.

Mary Macy's parents were Thomas Macy, died April 19, 1682; married Sarah Hopecot, died 1706, aged 94.

Nathaniel Gardner's parents were Richard Gardner, died Jan. 23, 1688; married Sarah Shattuck, died 1723.

Abigail Coffin's parents were James Coffin and Mary Severance.

James Gardner's parents were Richard Gardner, died 1688, and Sarah Shattuck.

Mary Starbuck's parents were Nathaniel Starbuck, born 1636; died 1719; married Mary Coffin, born 1645; died 1717.

John Swain's parents were Richard Swain, died April 14, 1682; married Elizabeth —.

Mary Wyer's parents were Nathaniel Wyer, died March 1, 1690-91; married Sarah —.

Seventh Generation.—Theodate Batchelder's father was the Rev. Stephen Batchelder.

George Bunker's father was William Bunker, a French protestant.

Nathaniel Starbuck's father was Edward Starbuck, died June 1690, aged 86.

Mary Coffin's father was Tristram Coffin, died October 3, 1681, aged 76.

James Coffin Esq.'s parents were Tristram Coffin, married Dionis Stephens.

Mary Severance's parents were John Severance and Abigail —.

Tristram Coffin's parents were Peter Coffin and Joan Thember, died 1671, aged 77.

Peter Foulger's (died 1690) parents were John Foulger and Meriba Gibbs.

George Bunker's father was as above.

Richard Gardner's parents were Thomas Gardner and Margaret Frier.

Sarah Shattuck's mother's christian name was Damaris.

James Coffin's (died 1720) parents were Tristram Coffin and Dionis Stephens.

Mary Severance's parents as above.

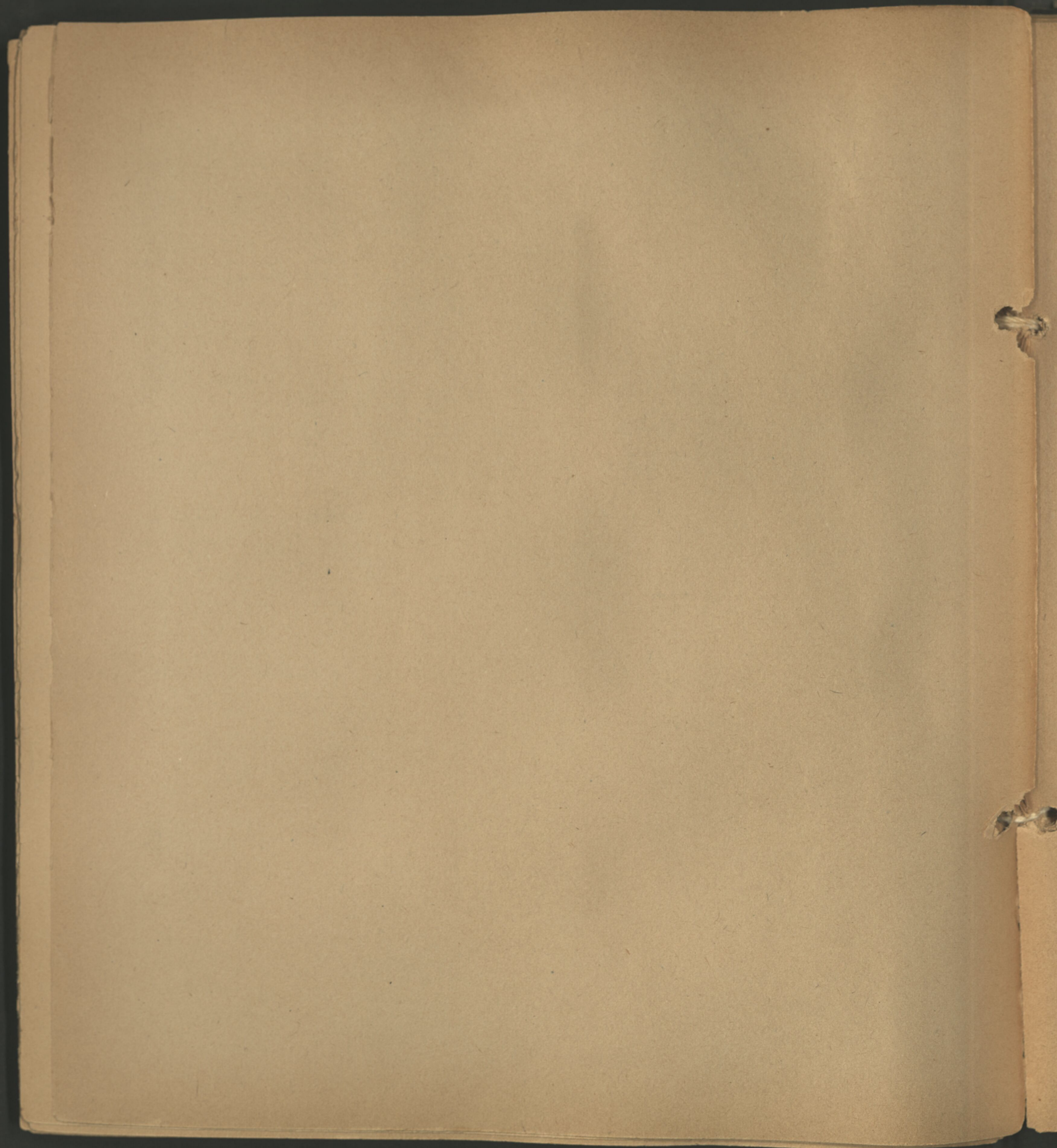
Richard Gardner's parents were Thomas Gardner and Margaret —.

Sarah Shattuck's mother as above.

Nathaniel Starbuck's father was Edward Starbuck, died June 12, 1690, aged 86.

Mary Coffin's parents were as above.

DRY AS DUST.



The Hussey Genealogy.

The publication of the article on Whittier and the observance of the centennial of the Quaker poet's birth, in our last issue, was especially interesting to our readers in that it referred to Abigail Hussey, the mother of Whittier, as possibly of Nantucket descent. Mrs. Frances B. Smith has in her possession an old paper giving the genealogical history of the family of Christopher Hussey, which contains reliable data as to the birth of one Abigail Hussey, but, from the fact that she died in 1763 and Whittier was born in 1807, she could not have been the Abigail Hussey who was the mother of the Quaker poet.

Christopher Hussey, by the way, was a great-grandfather of Mr. Smith, to whom these old family records belonged, and a photograph of Christopher hangs in the rooms of Union Lodge, F. & A. M., of which order he was a member. The document in the possession of Mrs. Smith is very interesting historically, and reads as follows:

"Capt. Christopher Hussey, the father of Stephen Hussey, was born in the town of Dorking or Dorking, in the county of Surrey, England, about 24 miles SSW of London. He made suit to a young woman named Bachelor in Holland, whose father had removed there some time before from England, and was a clergyman, and was then about removing with his family to America. He would not give his consent for the said Hussey to marry his daughter on any other terms than he should remove with her to America, which he did, and settled in the town of Lynn, in the county of Essex and province of Massachusetts bay in New England, where said Bachelor was settled as minister of the town, and in so early a time of the settlement that the said Stephen Hussey (son of Christopher) was the second child born in the town—the one born before him being born in the same week. When on the Sabbath following they were both carried to church to be christened, the first born was offered to the minister, but he put it by with his hand and reached for the Hussey child saying 'I will christen my own child first.' Hence arose that saying so often made use of.

The said Christopher Hussey, the father of Stephen, and grandfather of Abigail, was cast away upon the coast of Florida and was there devoured by cannibals, who were at that time inhabitants of that coast. He was a man that bore the character of a gentleman equal to any one that lived in that day. The said Christopher's wife's name was Theodate Bachelor; he had one son beside Stephen, named John, who removed with his family or part of them to the Jerseys."

Then follows references to the marriages of the fourteen daughters of John, and other records of the Hussey family, which, although interesting and directly connected with Nantucket, do not bear upon the lineage of Stephen Hussey. We find, however, that the latter married Martha, daughter of George and Jane Bunker, at Nantucket, on October 8, 1676. Eight children were born to them, Abigail being the second child. She was born on the 22d of December, 1679, and died on April 26, 1763, aged 84 years. If these dates are correct, she could not possibly have been the Abigail Hussey who was the mother of Whittier, but as the names and lineage all appear to coincide with the ancestry of Whittier, who claimed to be of Nantucket descent, the discrepancy in the dates may bear overhauling. At any rate, the papers which Mrs. Smith has in her possession are not only interesting, but valuable, as much other historical data is contained therein which we have not presented in the above excerpt.

JANUARY 4 1908

For the Inquirer.

The Hussey Family.

FRIEND MOORE:—Having a fancy for genealogical information, and usually securing the "bits" of knowledge that come in my way, though not at all famous for exploring musty tomes, or studying ancient lore, I scanned somewhat closely an article in the North American Review for January, 1859, written by its editor, Rev. Dr. Peabody, on a late History of Boston, the name-sister of our metropolis. In addition to a description of this old English town, much additional information is imparted in the History, and Dr. Peabody in speaking of the families mentioned, says:—"Of families eminent for rank and antiquity, belonging to the town or its immediate vicinity, or intimately associated with its history, we have . . . the Irby family, first known to fame six centuries ago; the Hussey family, knights and nobles, of nearly the same antiquity; the Hutchinson family, celebrated in the annals of our cis-Atlantic Boston;" &c.

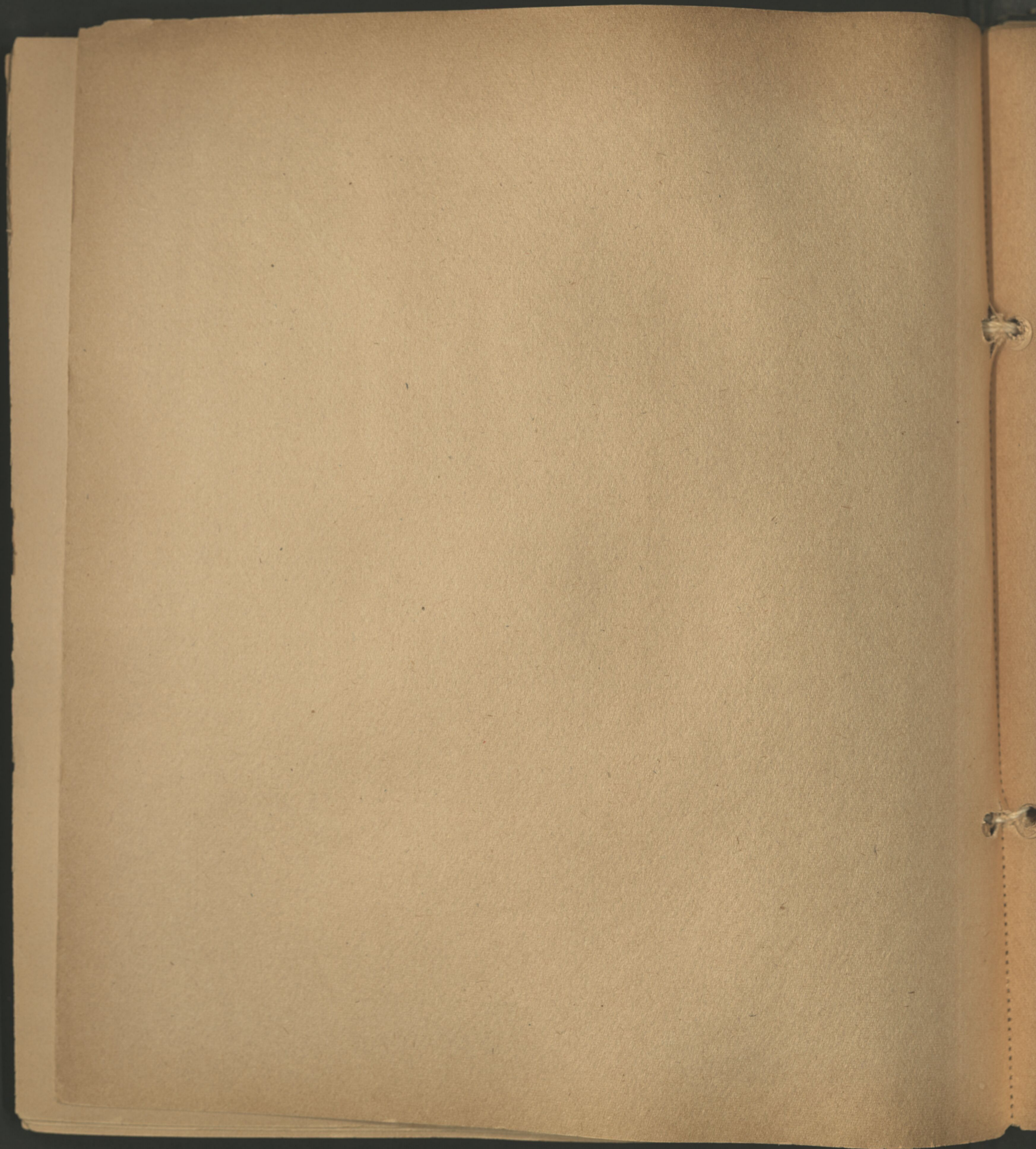
We children of Nantucket who have often heard that slanderous line of doggerel verse—"And scarce an honest Hussey," may be interested in the above sentence, which shows that the Hussey family are not of ignoble origin, and adds to the refutation of that slander given in a Nantucket paper by the late B. F. Folger.

To me such facts are of no unimportant character. I am aware that John G. Saxe once satirized the aristocracy of family, by saying that certain haughty individuals, who prided themselves on their ancestry, while themselves no honor to any line, reminded him of potatoes growing—"All that was valuable was below the sod, and all above was green." This may be truth in some cases, but a greater than Saxe said in the Volume of Inspiration, "The glory of children are their fathers," and the believer in hereditary transmission must add "Amen."

Suffer me to add, in justice to myself, that I have thus referred to the honorable descent of the Hussey family simply as a matter of justice to many, who, I am aware, have had that slanderous line often repeated to them in derision. I am not aware that a drop of Hussey blood runs in my veins, therefore I have no personal interest in the matter. But "Honor to whom honor," &c.

Yours truly, P. A. H.
Beverly, Aug. 25, 1859.

Sept. 6, 1859



Genealogical Tangles.

Editor of The Inquirer and Mirror:

I was particularly pleased with "Nantucket Jr.'s" article in your last issue, wherein he discredits that old threadbare story of the (alleged) "First Nantucket Tea Party." Uncontradicted repetition confirms as historical fact many an allegation which had its origin in a fertile imagination or confusion of dates, individuals and localities. Many of the points he makes against the probability of the story have undoubtedly suggested themselves to others, as to myself, but it takes considerable temerity to attack a well-established fiction masquerading as fact, especially when it's popular, and few could do it so tactfully as he. His skepticism regarding the big array of silverware is certainly warranted. I have in my possession copies of the wills of Nathaniel Starbuck, Sr., and Nathaniel Starbuck, Jr., neither of which makes mention of any silverware, though drawn at a period when it was the prevailing custom of the testator, after solemnly bequeathing his soul to Heaven and his body to the earth, to designate in detail the distribution of his worldly effects down to pot-hooks and trammels.

On one point, however, I must take issue with him. The name "Content," though possibly not common in Nantucket, was not so foreign to those days as to warrant discredit. My records of the Hussey family show that John Hussey, son of Christopher, and through whom a large Nantucket posterity trace descent, begat seventeen children in twenty-five years and named the last one "Content." She, by the way, was born in 1685, and if perchance she lived and married a Starbuck (of which I have no knowledge) she would fit in just right for the "Aunt Content" of 1745.

Speaking of the Husseys, brings me to the real subject which prompted this article, viz: the inaccuracies contained in another column of your same issue under the heading, "The Hussey Genealogy," and which ought not to go uncorrected. It is not, perhaps, the most graceful thing imaginable to shatter household idols, or disprove family legends, but when the latter are found to be in direct contravention of historical data, it is a duty we owe the future to aid in the preservation of truth at the expense of fiction.

For many years genealogy has been somewhat of a "hobby" with me, and during an extended residence abroad I was favored with special opportunities for research, as a result of which I have copious notes and references pertaining to the several families in which I am interested, either through descent or marriage, and among the latter is the Hussey family.

Speaking of Christopher Hussey (who married the daughter of Stephen Bachelor) you say he was the "great-grandfather" of the late Francis B. Smith. As Christopher Hussey was born more than three hundred years ago, allowing forty years for a generation, which is quite a stretch, it is readily apparent that a great many "greats" must have intervened between him and Mr. Smith's grandfather.

Again you say he was cast away on the coast of Florida and devoured by cannibals. Savage makes this statement in his genealogical dictionary, but while Savage stands deservedly high as an authority, he was not infallible, and this is one of his mistakes. Even the late William C. Folger falls into the error of saying that in his later years Christopher Hussey followed the seas, possibly led therein by Savage. But unimpeachable records in Essex county, Mass., New Hampshire and elsewhere demonstrate beyond question, that after his arrival in America, Christopher Hussey's life was spent on land, and that having rounded out 90 years, he died in the town of Hampton, March 6, 1686, and was buried there March 8.

Christopher Hussey may have been a Freemason as your article states, for tradition tells us that order existed as far back as the building of King Solomon's temple, but he must have received his degrees prior to coming to America, for the first lodge of Freemasons in this country was opened in Philadelphia in 1731, nearly half a century after his death. It is hardly probable, however, that amid the religious turmoil and persecutions which prompted the emigration of his father-in-law and himself from England, Christopher Hussey's thoughts turned from evangelical channels to mystic orders, if indeed any existed in his vicinity.

There have been numerous Christopher Husseys since the pioneer of that name, and all the things which you enumerate may have pertained to some one or other of them, but none that I have cited should be coupled with the name of him you refer to. It may be less romantic to think of an ancestor as mouldering to dust in the earth rather than digesting in the stomachs of cannibals, but truth is often more prosaic than fiction, and always more enduring.

Capt. Christopher Hussey was an ancestor of whom anyone may well be proud, but his title was a military and not a maritime one. In England the family was an honorable one, renowned for valor and allied with the nobility of the realm for many generations. The story of Christopher's suit for the hand of Theodate Bachelor and the conditions imposed by her father, may or may not be true. I have long had it filed among my notes for what it is worth. Christopher Hussey accom-

panied his father-in-law to America, bringing his widowed mother, his wife and son Stephen in ship William and Frances in 1632. Stephen, by the way, was born in England in 1630, and could not have been the second child born in Lynn. All records that I have seen agree, however, that John, the third son of Christopher, was baptized in Lynn in 1636.

The record of Stephen Bachelor's residence in America is one of continued series of contentions with civil and ecclesiastical authority. His ideas were in advance of the times in which he lived and he maintained them unflinchingly in the face of prosecution, ostracism and excommunication. Through all the vicissitudes of his career, Christopher Hussey remained loyal to his father-in-law. In fact his was a nature not swerved by popular clamor, or intimidated by official frown. Of all the men in Hampton he and John Sanborn alone refused to back down when threatened by the General Court for petitioning that body to remit Robert Pike's fine and disfranchisement. Pike had criticised the General Court for passing an order designed to restrain Joseph Peasley and Thomas Macy from preaching. Many signed the petition for clemency, but on being "questioned" by the General court, immediately retracted and made various excuses.

Among those who thus hastened to "set themselves right" was our revered ancestor, Tristram Coffin, but Christopher Hussey refused to apologize and was fined £10, thus vindicating in his own person at that early day the right of petition.

The story of Christopher Hussey's life is an interesting chapter in the annals of colonial days, but I did not essay to pose as historian, but merely to to straighten out certain genealogical tangles and have unconsciously wandered into the alluring field of antiquarian research.

Arthur H. Gardner.

Nantucket, Jan. 8, 1908.

[We are glad that Mr. Gardner "wandered," as he calls it, for his investigations are certainly interesting. When we copied the manuscript in the possession of Mrs. F. B. Smith last week, we were fully aware that it would undoubtedly open a good field for argument, as is possible in almost all references to genealogy. We agree with Mr. Gardner that the Christopher Hussey alluded to in the old document from which we quoted could not have been "the" great-grandfather of the late Francis B. Smith. It would, perhaps, have been better to have said "a" great-grandfather. Students of genealogical records will appreciate the statements which the above article contains, but there are bound to be contradictory opinions in such matters.]

For the Inquirer and Mirror.

Christopher Hussey.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Christopher Hussey was born at Dorking, in Surrey, England. He went to Holland, where he became enamored of Theodate, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, who had resided there several years, but her father would not consent to their marriage, unless Mr. Hussey would remove to New England, whither he was preparing to go. Mr. Hussey came to Lynn, New England, with his mother, widow Mary Hussey, and his wife in 1630, and here in the same year his son Stephen was born, who was the second white child born in Lynn. Mr. Hussey was admitted freeman of Massachusetts in 1634. He removed to Newbury in 1636 and was chosen one of the first seven men (selectmen) in 1636. In 1638, he became one of the first settlers at Hampton. He and his father-in-law, Bachiler, sold their lands in Newbury to Mr. John Oliver, for six-score pounds, on the 5th July, 1639.

Next to Mr. Bachiler and Mr. Dalton, he was considered as the greatest man among the early settlers of Hampton. At the incorporation of the town, May 3, 1639, he was appointed to end all business under 20s. There were others joined with him in this office, which was similar to that of a justice of the peace. The General Court then appointed him, with Richard Swaine (another of the original company of purchasers of Nantucket), to the same position, October 30, 1639. He and two others were chosen to measure and bound the several lots, "the several owners attending with stakes," for which 12d. a house lot and a penny an acre was to be allowed. His own grant was of 250 acres. He was one of three appointed May 29, 1640, to set the bounds between Hampton and Salisbury. He and two others were chosen to oversee the meeting-house, January 29, 1641; he was "to confere of ye ferry-place," 19th April 1641; on the 28th July, 1641, he was chosen moderator; this is the first mention of that office. He was appointed to settle small causes in 1641, 1642, 1654, 1662, 1666 and 1669. He was town clerk in 1650; selectman in 1650, 1658, 1664, 1669; representative in 1658, 1659 and 1660. In 1645 he had two shares of the 147, besides his farm, and in 1651 two shares in the ox common. In 1653 his tax was second, as it respects amount. From 1642 to 1650 Mr. Hussey's name is not found on the records of Hampton, in the important business proceedings, from which I infer he became unpopular on account of his being son-in-law of Rev. Mr. Bachiler, who was the occasion of dividing the town into two parties, which showed much animosity toward each other; the Bachiler party being the minority, were obliged to leave the field to their more successful opponents. These prejudices probably existed some years, and operated against Mr. Hussey's being put forward as he otherwise would have been; but from 1650 to the time of his death he seems to have gained his former consequence, and to have frequently discharged the duties of those offices which were only bestowed upon the best informed and most influential men. * * *

Mr. Hussey was also a military man. On the 9th of June, 1653, "he was chosen *presbiter* to the next court held at Salisbury, to be installed in the place of *lieutenant* for the town of Hampton. He was afterward called Captain Hussey. He was a chief man in church affairs, being one of the first deacons, having the first seat.

He was appointed by King Charles II. to be one of the Council for ye Province of New Hampshire. "We nominate and appoint Our trusty and well-beloved subject Christopher Hussey of Hampton afs'd Esq to be of the Council" &c. "Witness ourself, at Westminster the 18th of September. In the one and thirtieth year of our Reigne" (1679).

He was a signer of Weare's petition to the King. I conclude he was a severe sufferer from the hands of Mr. Mason,* for in Weare's brief of evidence presented to the lords, commissioners of trade, &c., it was testified to by John Smith that for Christopher Hussey's costs, goods were tendered and refused and Hussey was imprisoned; that he was forced to work in prison and forced to live on his friends' charity. This was in 1685. Lewis, in his history of Lynn, says he was cast away on the coast of Florida the same year, aged 87. His inventory was 1690.

He had by his first wife three sons—Stephen, John and Joseph; and three daughters—Mary, Huldah (wife of John Smith), and Theodate. Mr. Hussey married secondly 9th of December, 1658, Anne Mingay, widow of Jeffrey Mingay. She died 29th of June, 1680.

The above sketch was prepared by the Hon. Samuel D. Bell, from memoranda of early settlers of Hampton by the late Willoughby Tappan, Esq., deceased.

*Mr. Mason as the proprietor or owner of New Hampshire, claimed and obtained judgment for the amount of taxes and fines which had been levied and expended for the support of the government; and the Treasurer of the Province was allowed to throw the onus and responsibility upon the Councillors who had ordered the expenditure, of which Christopher Hussey was one.

This was a parallel case of injustice with that at Nantucket, when Tristram Coffyn, as Chief Magistrate, was ordered by Governor Andrews to have the hides and other material saved from the vessel which had been wrecked on the bar, and could only induce the salvors to take the risk, by agreeing to give them half of what they saved, for their hazardous adventure; [which was thirty per cent. more than the law allowed, although no one on the Island then knew of the existence of such a law] yet Tristram Coffyn was obliged to pay largely from his own and his sons' contributions to meet the extra 30 per cent. beyond the allowance of the law, which he had paid for the recovery of the hides.

J. C. J. B.

June 24, 1882

For the Inquirer and Mirror.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—The Rev. Stephen Bachelder was born in England, in the year 1561, and received orders in the established church, but, becoming dissatisfied with some of its ceremonies, and refusing to continue his conformity, he was deprived of permission to perform her services. He then went to Holland, where he resided some years. He sailed from London on the ninth of March, 1632, and arrived at Lynn on the sixth of June, after a tedious passage of eighty-eight days, having in his company six persons, his relatives and friends, who had belonged to his church in Holland. With them and the few who united with them, he constituted a little church at Lynn, without any of the ceremonies usual on such occasions. This was the first church established at Lynn. He continued his ministrations there about three years. He was admitted freeman in 1635 and removed from Lynn to Ipswich in 1636, and had a grant of fifty acres of land. In the cold winter of 1637 he went afoot with some of his friends to Yarmouth, intending to plant a town and establish a church, but they afterwards gave up the undertaking. He then went to Newbury, where the town made him a grant of land in 1638. The same year the General Court granted him permission to settle a town at Hampton. On the fifth of July, 1639, he and Christopher Hussey sold their houses and lands in Newbury for "six score pounds" and removed to Hampton. There a town was planted, and a church was gathered of which Mr. Bachelder became the pastor. The town granted him three hundred acres of land and he presented them with a bell for the meeting house in 1640. Here he was accused of some irregularities of conduct, and lost his house and much of his property by fire. In 1647 he was at Portsmouth, where he resided three years. In 1650, being then eighty-nine years of age, and his second wife, Helena, being dead, he married his third wife, Mary. This proved an unhappy marriage. In 1651 Mr. Bachelder left this country and returned to England, where, at the age of ninety years or more he is said to have married a fourth wife. Mr. Bachelder died at Hackney near London, in 1660, in the hundredth year of his age. He had four sons and three daughters. Theodate married Christopher Hussey, and removed to Hampton. Deborah married John Wing, of Lynn, and removed to Sandwich, the other daughter married John Sanborn, Francis and Stephen Jr., remained in London. Henry went to Reading, Nathaniel removed to Hampton, where, in 1656, he married Deborah Smith, by whom he had nine children. After her death he married widow Mary Wyman of Woburn, by whom he had eight more children. Rev. Mr. Bachelder was 71 years of age when he came over from England, and his life seems to have been full of changes, trials and vicissitudes, and he must have had an iron constitution to have lived through them all, till nearly 100 years of age. I saw it stated many years ago in a sketch of the life of Hon. Daniel Webster, in a Boston newspaper, that Mr. Webster derived his dark complexion from his maternal ancestor, Rev. Stephen Bachelder.

Christopher Hussey was born at Dorking, in Surrey, England, in 1598. He went to Holland where he became enamored of Theodate, daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachelder, who had resided there several years, but her father would not consent to their union, unless Mr. Hussey would remove to New England, whither he was intending to go. They were married, and Mr. Hussey with his wife and mother, widow Mary Hussey, came to Lynn, Mass., in 1630, and there the same year, his son Stephen, was born. Mr. Bachelder came over in 1632 and came to Lynn and constituted a church, beginning services on the eighth of June. He baptized four children born before his arrival, two of whom, Thomas Newhall and Stephen Hussey were born the same week. Thomas, the first white child born in Lynn, was first presented; but Mr. Bachelder put him aside, saying, "I will baptize my own child first," meaning his daughter's child. He removed to Newbury in 1636, and was chosen representative in 1637. In 1638, he became one of the first settlers of Hampton, and was chosen a counsellor of the Province; was interested in the settlement of the town of Haverhill, and representative in 1658-9, and 60. His wife died in the month of October, 1646. His children were Stephen, born 1630, John, baptized at Lynn, 1636, Joseph, Huldah, Mary, baptized at Newbury, 2d of April, 1637, and Theodate, baptized 23d of August, 1640. After 1658 he married widow Ann Mingay who died 24th of June, 1680. He was one of the nine original purchasers of nine-tenths of Nantucket, of Thomas Mayhew, 2d of July, 1659, and his name occurs in a purchase from two Indian Sachems of Nantucket in 1660. I have no knowledge of his ever having resided on Nantucket. He is thought, but not justly, says Hon. James Savage, to have been the ancestor of all the thousands in our land bearing his name. He was a mariner, and was commander of a vessel when he was cast away and lost on the Coast of Florida, in 1685, being then 87 years old. This fact has been doubted, but I have it on the authority of Alonzo Lewis, the historian of Lynn, also on the authority of Joseph Marshall, the school master of Nantucket, his great-grandson, and I believe it. His son Stephen came to Nantucket and married 8th of October, 1676, Martha Bunker, daughter of George, he being 46, and she 26 years of age. They both lived to be nearly 88 years of age. John married Rebecca Perkins, daughter of Isaac, of Hampton, they had two sons and fourteen daughters, and moved to Newcastle, Delaware, after 1688. He became a minister among Friends, and came to Nantucket on a religious visit, 6 month Old Stile, 1703. Mary Hussey, daughter of John and Rebecca, married 12th of May, 1687, Moses Swett, three of whose daughters married Nantucket men and have left many descendants here. Another of John's fourteen daughters married a Stanyan, from whom descended the Newbegins families of Nantucket. Of Joseph Hussey, son of Capt. Christopher, I have no account. Huldah Hussey married John Smith and lived to be 97 years old. Mary Hussey, daughter of Capt. Christopher, married Henry Dow, and was the ancestress of our Nantucket Dow families. Of Theodate, the youngest daughter of Christopher Hussey, I have no further record, probably she died young. I was not aware till I saw the article on this family, in your paper, that John G. Whittier was a descendant of Christopher Hussey. Much of the above article on the Bachelder and Hussey families is from Lewis' History of Lynn, from which I have often quoted verbatim, but I have searched various other authorities, to confirm or refute his statements.

WILLIAM C. FOLGER.

March 11, 1876

MACY

DOINGS OF THE
NANTUCKET
Historico-Genealogical Society.

THE MACYS.

Thomas Macy came from the town of Chilmark, in Wiltshire, England, about the year 1640, when a young man, and settled at Salisbury or Newbury in 1654, Essex County, Mass; at any rate he acquired a good estate in Newbury. He married in England, and died April 19th, 1682, aged 74 years, viz:

1. Thomas Macy married Sarah Hopeot, born 1612, died 1706, and had

2. John; married Deborah, daughter of Richard Gardner.

3. Sarah; married 1665 William Worth, and had son John; *probably* first white marriage on this Island.

4. Mary; married William Bunker, son of George Bunker.

5. Bithiah; married Joseph Gardner, son of Richard Gardner.

6. Frances; and 7. Thomas. The last two died unmarried.

Number 2.—John Macy, married Deborah Gardner; and had

8. Thomas; married Deborah, daughter of John Coffin.

9. John; married Judith, daughter of John Worth.

10. Richard; married 1st, Deborah, daughter of Richard Pinkham; 2d, Alice, daughter of Joseph Paddock.

11. Jabez; married Sarah, daughter of Jethro Starbuck.

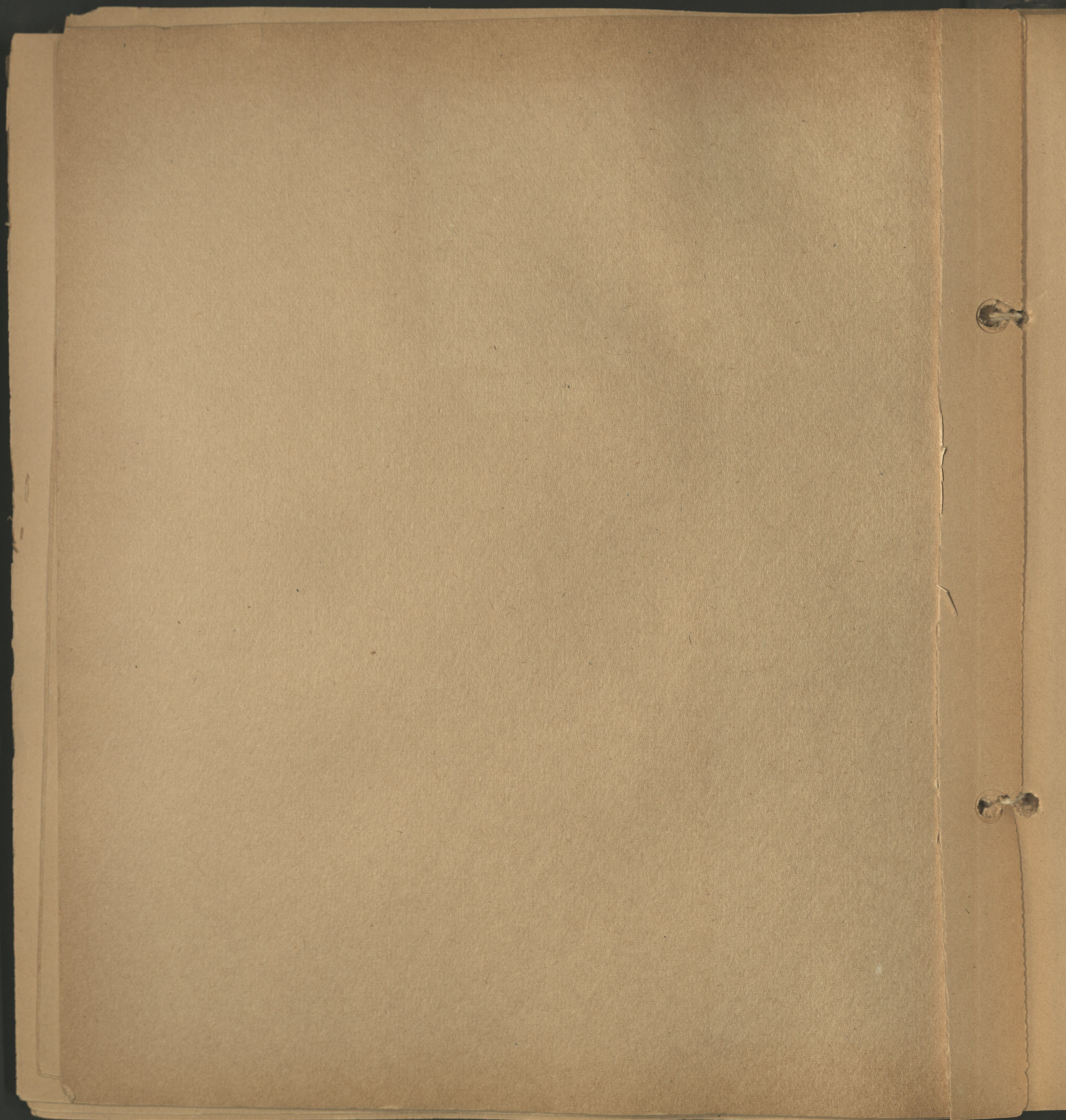
12. Bithiah; married 1st, Joseph Coffin, son of James Coffin; 2d, John Renough.

13. Deborah; married Daniel Russell.

14. Sarah; married John Barnard, son of Nathaniel Barnard; see Barnard family, Number 6.

15. Mary; married Solomon Coleman, son of John Coleman.

Dry as Dust
July 19, 1873



MACY

The Macy Family.

Editor of Inquirer and Mirror.

Your Boston correspondent is in error concerning the posterity of the first Thomas Macy when he states that he had but one son, John, who died leaving no issue. How could the name of Macy have been legitimately preserved in Nantucket if the first of that name died leaving but one male heir who also died without issue?

My record shows that Thomas Macy the first, had two sons and three daughters, viz: Francis, who died at Salisbury without issue, and John. John Macy married Deborah, daughter of Richard Gardner; and of this marriage there were four sons and four daughters. The grandsons were Thomas, John, Richard and Jabez, all of whom married and had large families, from whom the long and numerous line of Nantucket Macys have descended. The three daughters of the first Thomas Macy—Mary, Sarah and Bethiah—all married, as stated by your correspondent, and their descendants are also numerous.

I trace a descent from Thomas Macy through both my paternal and maternal ancestry, running back through five distinct lines—one from John and two each from Mary and Bethiah—so that I have a most filial regard for the progenitor whom Whittier has made illustrious by his poem of "The Exiles," yet, while this poem is poetically beautiful it is historically inaccurate. Allowing the poet's license to assume a wide range, I can not think, nevertheless, that Whittier had ever read the letter written by Thomas Macy to the general court, bearing date of Eighthmonth 27, 1659, when he wrote the poem describing Macy's flight to Nantucket. The incidents furnished by Macy's letter concerning his entertainment of Quakers, for which he suffered a penalty, are so different from the poetic version of the affair that the poet must have been unaware of its existence. Surely the real facts are more pathetic than the rhythmic story. Instead of its being the radiant kind of weather described by the poet with which the goodwife was in cheerful accord, Macy says it was a hard rainstorm and he had just returned home wet to the skin and found his wife sick in bed when the four wayfaring Quakers came to his house and inquired the way to Hampton. And as soon as the violence of the storm ceased he desired them to move on lest he might give offence by entertaining them, as he supposed by their carriage they might be Quakers. He knew only one of them, Edward Wharton, and did not inquire the names of the others.

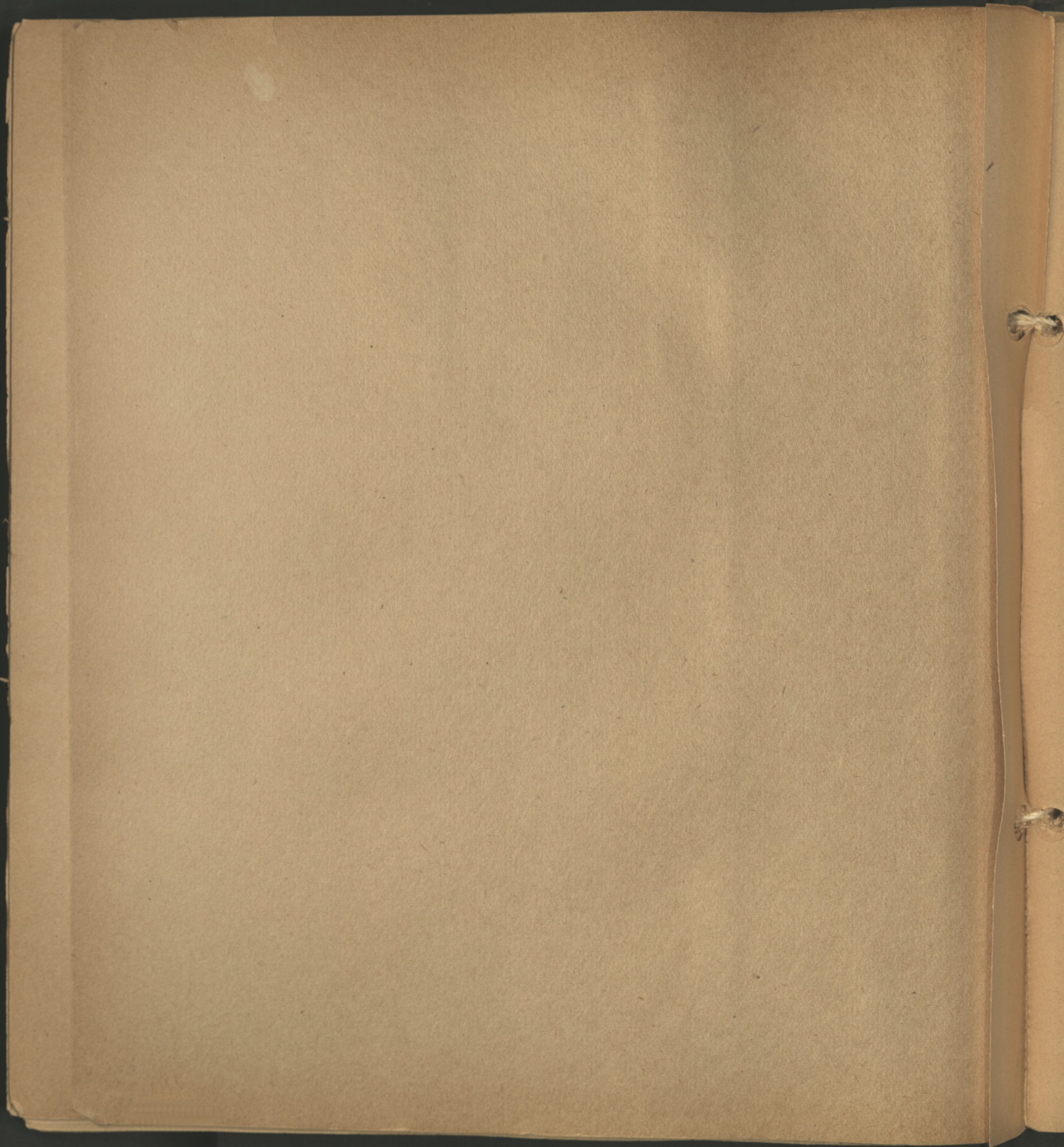
Subsequent events, however, developed the truth that two of the others were William Robinson, merchant, of London, and Marmaduke Stevenson of Yorkshire, England, who were hanged in Boston in 1659, for the offence of being Quakers.

The original letter of Thomas Macy reciting those facts was consumed by the great fire of 1846, among other valuable documents and historic relics, then deposited in the Nantucket Athenaeum. A copy of this letter, however, is printed in Obed Macy's history of Nantucket, page 28, of the new edition by Wm. C. Macy.

Commencing with the last Sunday in July the Old Home Week will be observed at Amesbury, (formerly part of Salisbury), the residence of Thomas Macy before his removal to Nantucket and where he acted as town clerk of the new town. Among the exercises will be memorial services in honor of Thomas Macy as one of the original founders of that town, upon some day to be hereafter announced, and in which many Nantucketers will be interested.

Allen Coffin.

MAY 7. 1904



MITCHELL

Ancestors For Maria Mitchell.

By Robert J. Leach.

The publication of Helen Wright's "Sweeper in the Sky" has brought Nantucket's famous woman astronomer into national focus again. As a small consequence of this interest, I have taken it upon myself to write the following account of some of Maria Mitchell's ancestors in the early years of the 18th century.

In the latter years of the 19th century, Professor Maria Mitchell of the Dept. of Science at Vassar College is said to have observed that she claimed at least three thousand cousins on her native island of Nantucket. In truth the three thousand compassed the whole island population. As a matter of subsidiary interest to her sweeping statement, I have made a careful check of her ancestors in that place, and have listed those who stand five generations removed from the famous astronomer: in short, her great-great-great-grandparents. Altogether there are thirty-two possible progenitors in that generation, but not all were Nantucketers and some must therefore be rigorously excluded, as lesser beings, in brief, off-islanders. The rugged independence, integrity, and humor of the straight-forward scientist had much reason to be, considering the impressive array of personalities whom I seek to introduce.

Unfortunately there were no Nantucket Mitchells five generations before the astronomer. The Mitchells were then residents of Newport, R. I. We thus ignore summarily four of our possible 32 ancestors. Such cavalier treatment allows for presentation of the paternal line of the family into which the first Nantucket Mitchell did eventually marry. And appropriately enough, the family was the most distinguished Nantucket household both in the eyes of the world and of the Society of Friends on the Island.

Maria Mitchell's first great-great-great-grandfather on Nantucket was Nathaniel Starbuck, Sr., (1636-1719), richest landowner in the pioneer days, and founder of the whaling industry. His wife, Mary (Coffin) Starbuck, (1645-1717) was daughter of the magistrate Tristram Coffin, founder of the Friends Meeting, a powerful Quaker preacher and arbiter of the destiny of the island. The maternal branch of the Starbuck house was hardly less distinguished.



MARIA MITCHELL

Maria Mitchell's second great-great-great-grandfather on Nantucket was William Gayer (*1640-1710), non-Quaker military captain during King William's War, and classical scholar. And his wife was Dorcas (Starbuck) Gayer (*1645-1696), sister of the whale trade founder. After her premature death, William returned to England where he also departed this life, leaving a large inheritance to his Nantucket heirs.

The second Mitchell on Nantucket had married into the Cartwright family. The paternal line of the house presents us with one of the first whalers, Sampson Cartwright (1677-1741), and his wife Bethiah (Pratt) Cartwright (1680-1741). Neither were Friends, though his mother had been a member. Her grandfather was the Peter Folger who was the first preacher (Baptist) on the island. And Bethiah was thereby naturally first cousin to Benjamin Franklin. The maternal side of this connection was less respectable. Triple-great-grandfather Dr. Joseph Brown (*1675-1715) skipped town to become a pirate. His deserted wife Tabotha (Trott) Brown (1679-1749) was disowned from Quaker Meeting for bigamy when she ran off to Newport, R. I., with a second husband from that place. Through her aunt (her father's sister) she was a first cousin of Sampson Cartwright.

The Cartwright grandson of the above four representatives of the Cartwright house married into the great Nantucket family of Macy. The paternal line of the Macys brings us to observe Maria Mitchell's triple great-grandfather by the name of Thomas Macy (1687-1759), grandson of the patriarch-founder of Nantuck-

et, who went by that name. The grandson was good with figures: treasurer of meeting, town, county, and the Starbuck-Macy whaling enterprises. His wife Deborah (Coffin) Macy (*1685-1760) was the first Nantucket Friend to rate a public memorial at Yearly Meeting in Newport, R. I., as an outstanding spiritual personality. Through her father, Deborah was niece to the great Mary Starbuck, and through her mother she was grand-niece of the whaling founder, Nathaniel Starbuck, and as well to his sister, Dorcas Gayer. When we turn to the maternal side of the Macy connection, we meet more of the prolific Coffin family. The astronomer's great-great-great grandfather in this case was Richard Coffin (1694-1768), whaling captain and consistent Friend. He was a great-nephew of Mary Starbuck, and first-cousin once-removed of Deborah Macy, the respected elder. Through their mothers, who were sisters, Richard Coffin was also a first cousin of Thmas Macy, the younger. Their common grandmother, Sarah (Shattuck) Gardner, was the first friend to reside on Nantucket, and her father, their great-grandfather, Samuel Shattuck, represented the King's Missive to the Governor of Massachusetts Bay, thereby stopping the hanging of Quakers on Boston Common in 1659. Richard Coffin's wife was Ruth (Bunker) Coffin (*1700-1779), great-granddaughter of the original owner of Beacon Hill in Boston, first cousin of Treasurer Thomas Macy, grand-niece of the ubiquitous Mary Starbuck, first cousin once-removed from the sweet-spirited Deborah Macy, and naturally first cousin to her husband. It's no wonder that the Vineyarders despaired of having a really competent jury empaneled on Nantucket, so ingrown were the family relationships.

With the completion of the four Macy ancestors (and incidentally their kinship ramifications), we have taken account of twelve persons; totalling all the Nantucket ancestors of William Mitchell in this generation. For the sake of clarity the names are here recapitulated: Nathaniel and Mary Starbuck; William and Dorcas Gayer; Sampson and Bethiah Pratt; Joseph and Tabotha Brown; Thomas and Deborah Macy; and Richard and Ruth Coffin. Seven were Friends. Five were not. Through her father's people, Maria Mitchell was descended four ways from magistrate Tristram Coffin, three ways from the original Starbuck stock, two ways from the

founder of Nantucket, Thomas Macy, and as well two ways from Samuel Shattuck, first "publisher of Truth" in New England. Peter Folger was her one other distinguished Nantucket ancestor, through her father.

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 Maria Mitchell's mother had been a Coleman, the founder of which family explored Nantucket before it was settled by white men. As we turn to the sixteen maternal ancestors five generations back, we begin naturally with the paternal line of the Coleman name. The figure we meet is John Coleman, Sr., (1644-1715), son of the original founder, a farmer in the pioneer days chiefly active in establishing the sheep raising industry which his father introduced from Chilmark in old England. His wife, Joanna (Folger) Coleman (*1650-1719), was a daughter of the great Peter Folger, and as such she and John Coleman supported the Democratic party in the bloodless revolution. The maternal Colemans lead us to another Folger line. In this case Joseph Pratt (*1650-1710) had wed Dorcas (Folger) Pratt (*1655-1710), another of Peter's daughters. Apparently they removed from the island after the difficulties of King Philip's War had subsided, returning to an original north shore homestead. Parenthetically, Joseph and Dorcas were parents of Bethiah (Pratt) Cartwright, who in her own right was a triple great-grandmother of Maria Mitchell—but on the paternal side of the house.

John Coleman's grandson by that surname had married into the Myrick family, which name however extended back only to the girl's father. Consequently we discover no Myrick ancestors five generations back, but only the parents of the woman whom that original Myrick married. They were Pinkhams. Jonathan Pinkham (1684-1735) was a weaver, son of the first Pinkham on the island and through his mother a great-nephew of Mary Starbuck. His wife, Hannah (Brown) Pinkham (1689-1730), was apparently no kin of the physician turned pirate. Rather she was descended of a respectable north shore family of Browns, who had married into the fire-eating lesser Gardner line, represented by Capt. John Gardner in the bloodless revolution. Hannah was, through her Gardner blood, second cousin to Richard Coffin and to Thomas Macy, the younger, both themselves triple-great-grandfathers on the paternal side of the family.

John Coleman's great-grandson (Maria Mitchell's grandfather) had married one of the numerous Folger family. Consequently we are next presented by triple-great-grandfather John Folger (1659-1732), a miller, inheritor of Peter Folger's estate and

flair for learning, as well as the first Quaker we encounter on the distaff side of the house. His wife, Mary (Barnard) Folger (1667-1737), did not join the meeting. She was a daughter of the first Barnard on the island. John and Mary Folger's son married into the Gardner family. Her parents were Capt. Nathaniel Gardner (1665-1713), grandson of Samuel Shattuck, first minister to be recommended by Nantucket Monthly Meeting of Friends, and as well mercantile correspondent for Benjamin Franklin's father. He died in England while on a religious journey. His wife, Abigail (Coffin) Gardner (1666-1709) like Mary (Barnard) Folger never accepted the faith of her husband. Abigail Gardner's grave was the first in the old North Cemetery in Nantucket town. We are not surprised to learn she was niece to Mary Starbuck, and therefore aunt to Jonathan Pinkham.

• • • • •
 John and Mary Folger's grandson (again Maria Mitchell's grandfather) had married a Barnard. The triple-great-grandfather in this case was Nathaniel Barnard, Sr. (1642-1718), father of Mary Folger herself, a wealthy farmer who lived down on the Hummock pond. His wife, Mary (Barnard) Barnard (*1645-1718), was his first cousin. Nathaniel's son married a Hussey which brings us to the final great-great-great-grandparents to be considered. Pleasantly enough they are about the most colorful personalities of the period. Stephen Hussey (1630-1718) one of the first-born of the puritan experiment in Massachusetts, was a Barbados trader, lawyer of incurable contentiousness, and consequently disowned from Quaker Meeting a year before he died. Once he had been a respected elder. His wife Martha (Bunker) Hussey (1656-1744), aunt of Ruth (Bunker) Coffin, another triple great-grandmother was a strict Calvinist.

Having completed the circle of distaff ancestors, we recapitulate them as we did William Mitchell's forebears, as follows: John Sr. and Joanna Coleman; Joseph and Dorcas Pratt; Jonathan and Hannah Pinkham; John and Mary Folger; Nathaniel and Abigail Gardner; Nathaniel Sr. and Mary Barnard; and Stephen and Martha Hussey. They were a total of fourteen personalities, only three who were members of Friends Meeting. Through her mother's people Maria Mitchell was descended two ways from magistrate Tristram Coffin, two ways from the original Gardner stock, two ways from the original Barnard strain, once from the first Coleman, once from the original Hussey, once from Samuel Shattuck, and three times from Peter Folger.

By way of summary we find that Maria Mitchell was a complex biological compound: six parts aristocratic Coffin, four parts democratic Folger, three parts executive Starbuck, three parts martyr Shattuck, two parts financial Macy, two parts calculating Gardner, two parts gentlewoman Barnard, one part plain Coleman, and one part scheming Hussey. Lest she be considered completely flawless, we must reluctantly recall the lesser strains—Cartwright, Brown, Pratt, Gayer (with apologies), and even off-island Myricks and Mitchells. That Maria Mitchell was disowned from Meeting is not too surprising considering that only twelve of her twenty-six triple-grandparents in a self-consciously historically minded community were actually members of the Society of Friends, and two of them were the only two Friends disowned in the first century of the Meeting's history.

* Approximate date.

MARCH 4, 1950.

ROTC

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

SIR:—Joseph Rotch came to Nantucket early in the last century and married Love Macy, daughter of Henry and Deborah Coffin. She was born in 1713. Their children were: William, born 1734, who became the great New England merchant; none that I ever read of surpassed him. The next son was Joseph, born 1746, who died while in England in 1767, the same year his mother died here. The next son was Francis, who was born in 1750 and died in New Bedford 1822.

Joseph Rotch (the elder), moved to New Bedford, then called Dartmouth, in 1764. Francis, his son, soon followed him. The old gentleman was burnt out by the British and came back to Nantucket. He died in 1784 in New Bedford. Francis built the Dartmouth on Hazzard's wharf, where John and James Howland's store now stands; William was interested in all of his brother's enterprises, as my books indicate—oil, candles, merchandise in general. In 1773 the Beaver was loaded here with sperm oil, and sailed on June 26 for London. In London the East India Company loaded the ships with tea. I have the invoices outward. When they came into Boston, Mr. Francis Rotch met these ships, and went through what Bancroft relates in his sixth volume, page 474. When the ships were unloaded, the Beaver, Capt. Hezekiah Coffin, came down to Nantucket and was fitted for Brazil Banks, accompanied by a sister ship, the famed Bedford, Capt. Robert Meader; both ships filled, the Beaver going to London, where Francis Rotch met her and disposed of her oil in 1776. The Bedford came here to Nantucket to William Rotch, and here she lay till 1782, when she was hauled down and filled with 487 butts of oil, and sailed for London under charge of Captain William Mooers, arriving in London on the 7th of February, 1783, giving the officials much trouble and perplexity, as she was a "rebel," and Trinity House did not know how to proceed in her case, and applied for advice of the Crown officers. Captain Coffin died in London, 1778. While they were upon the Brazil coast one Seymour, a hand on board of Captain Coffin, wanted to exchange places with a sailor on board of Captain Meader, which had the consent of the captains. On the American arriving in London, he claimed more than the papers he held called for, as each had exchanged, taking each other's place in everything. Captain Coffin dying, they could not settle this matter until they sent to Nantucket for facts in the case. I have the affidavits taken before Hon. George Gardner, who was the first Custom-house officer appointed here under the United States in 1783.

The Dartmouth came down here after the tea difficulty and loaded with sperm oil, and sailed for London, April 4, 1774, consigned to Champion & Dickerson, of that city, William Rotch, shipper. I could adduce 100 of these voyages, but I fancy this will be enough; if not, will give you some even more convincing that the brothers worked together, even if they lived apart.

Mr. Francis Rotch purchased his first wife in England, buying a man off from his engagement. She, however, did not live long. After she died he became interested in Madam Haley, a sister of the celebrated John Wilkes. She was rich. She wanted to come to America, and Mr. Rotch wanted to do the gallant thing—accompanied her to Boston. While there Charlestown bridge was completed, and Madam offered a hundred pounds (\$500) for the privilege to walk across it; or, in other words, to open it. This was granted to her with great enthusiasm by those in authority. About this time Mr. Rotch had an elegant man as clerk. Madam Haley solicited the services of this gentleman to go out to England to transact some important business. Mr. Rotch readily assented. After he arrived out Madam Haley soon took hasty leave and departed for Europe. Arriving out, she soon

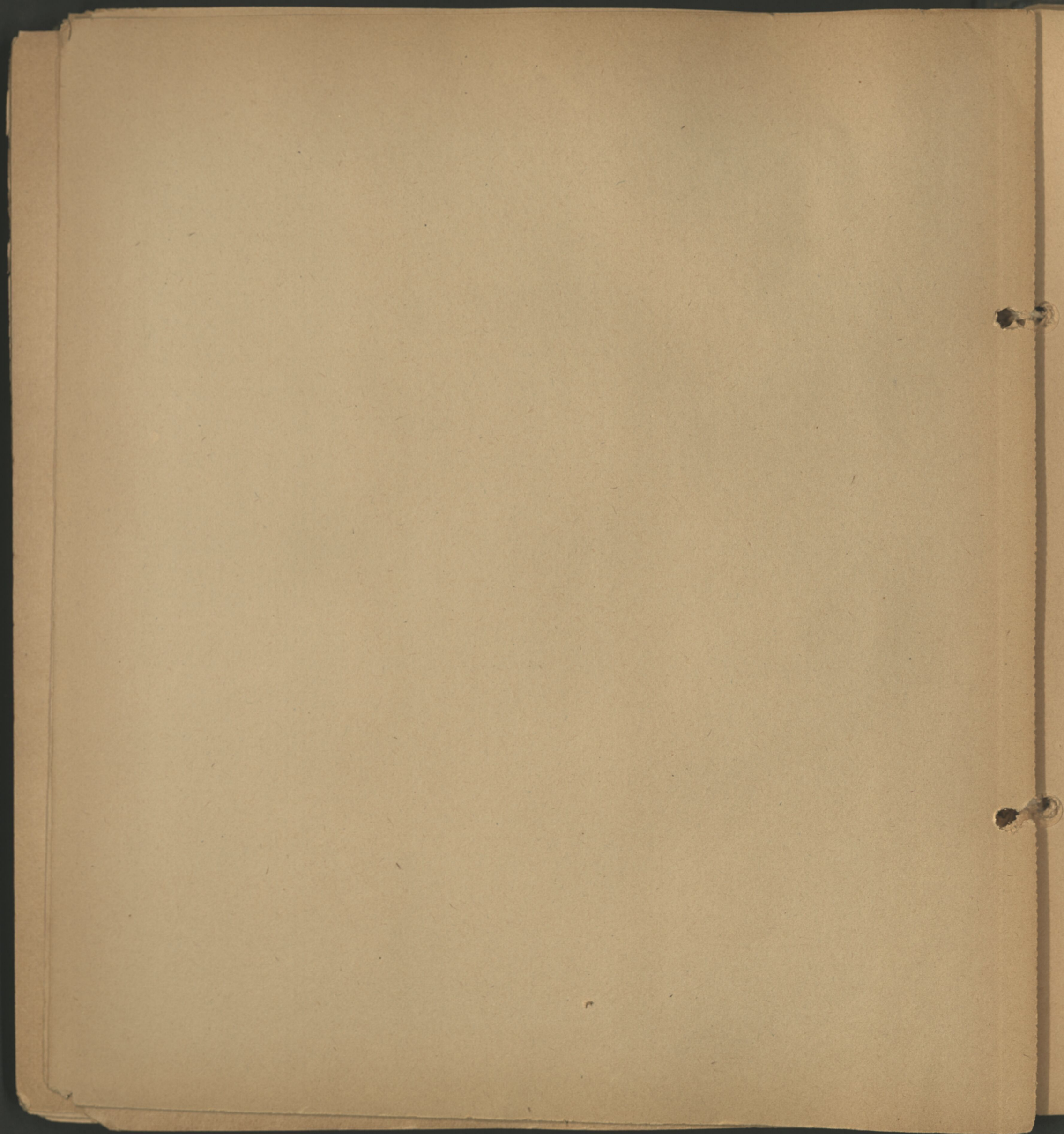
met the young man and married him, to the great chagrin of Mr. Rotch. Mr. Rotch soon after married for his second wife his cousin, Nancy, who survived him, she dying in 1864, ninety-two years old. She was the person who gave Benjamin Rodman, a grandson of William Rotch, information that the East India Company paid all the freight money for that fragrant tea, some of which is now upon the island.

William Rotch died in New Bedford, May, 1828, near ninety-four years of age. I have his autobiography, published by the Genealogical Society in Boston, 1878.

F. C. SANFORD.

NANTUCKET, January 12.

Jan 30, 1886



STARBUCK

Another prosperous branch of old Nantucket was founded here by the Starbucks, direct in line from Edward Starbuck, who figures as one of the original members of the island society. This parent stock hailed from Derbyshire, England, where Edward was born in 1604. He was the progenitor of the Starbuck race in the United States. He settled first at Dover, N. H., where his name figures in the land records of that place under date of 1643. He served as a representative from 1643 to 1646, was an elder in the church, and was honored with various positions of trust by his fellow citizens. Now the original Tristram Coffin had a daughter Mary, and, when the elder Starbuck joined the Nantucket "conscience colony," Mary surrendered her heart to Nathaniel Starbuck, his son. Their first child, Mary Starbuck, entered Nantucket society in 1663, and was the first white child born on the island. The mother was called "the great Mary" by writers of that period, a "Deborah" among them. So renowned was she for wisdom and executive talent that nothing of consequence was done in either town affairs or religious matters until Mary Starbuck had been consulted. She became an ardent Quaker, later on, and was one of their ministers.

The Starbucks have no crest in their own right that can be discovered, though they came into one by a sort of hymeneal partnership when Jethro Starbuck married Dorcas Gayer. She was a daughter of William Gayer, Baronet, of Bombay Castle, India. Now, Sir John had much wealth in rupees, some of which fell to his relatives in Nantucket by will. Whether the crest came at the same time is not stated, but it has been claimed and cared for ever since by the Starbucks. It may do here, by way of illustrating the Nantucket criss-cross relationships, to say that William B. Starbuck, a son of the above Jethro, wedded Ann Folger, a daughter of Peter.

It was John Starbuck, an old whaler, sixth removal from Edward the First, as they call his progenitor, who packed his household goods and came across country to Cincinnati, in July 12, 1812, with his wife. They planted their new home in Vine street, between Front and Columbia streets, and seven children were born to them. Of these, only three remain, Alexander Starbuck, the popular President of the Cuvier Club; Mrs. Charles Bunker, living at Carthage, and Mrs. Wesley Cameron, who makes her home at the St. Clair Hotel.

The best known and most prominent of the family was Calvin W. Starbuck, born here in 1821. At the age of 19, he founded the Cincinnati Evening Times, which reached the largest circulation in the West, and netted him a handsome fortune. He died, in 1870, beloved and honored for his public spirit, integrity and benevolence. During war times, the government had no firmer supporter than he. Of twelve children, eight survive.

The Starbucks are proud to trace back through Deborah Folger, mother of John Starbuck, to the illustrious Thomas Prence, for eighteen years governor of Plymouth Colony, 1634 to 1652, and to the equally famous William Collier, a rich merchant adventurer of England, who came to Plymouth in very early colonial days, and for sixteen years filled a conspicuous place in the public esteem. He was assistant governor for sixteen years and one of the plenipotentiaries to the United Congress of the colonies in 1643. Adding Tristram Coffin and Edward Starbuck, Magistrates of Nantucket, the modern Starbucks feel satisfied with their share of antique civic honors.

Among the choice treasures of the Cincinnati branch is a delicious letter of Ruth Starbuck Wentworth, written from Nantucket in 1735, to relatives in the West. No daintier bit of English was ever put together. Its value, historically, lies in its description of the brewing of the first tea ever brought to America. It came to Nantucket in the ship of which her cousin Nathaniel was mate, and the good dames proceeded to do it honors. Filling a five-gallon kettle with water, and tumbling in two quarts of the China novelty, they let the precious decoction boil down to one gallon, and would have served it in that deadly shape if Cousin Nat had not arrived in time to stop the tragedy.

Edward Starbuck, the Miles Standish of Nantucket, who came to the island from Salisbury, with Macy and others, had a grandson, Nathaniel Starbuck, jr., who was engaged in making voyages to China. About 1735 he returned to Boston from one of these voyages, and thence to Nantucket, bringing with him the first box of tea that was ever landed upon the island. The town was then west of its present site and the Starbucks lived on a farm at Madaket. The owner of the ship Lydia Adams, to which young Starbuck was attached, came from Boston to make him a visit. Mrs. Starbuck was desired by her husband and son to make a cup of tea for their guest. She said she knew no way to cook it. "Neither do I," said he, "but make it the best way you can."

She took a bell metal kettle and boiled up about a gallon, and then arranged the table like a good wife, with a silver porringer for each guest, sugar, cream, etc. When all were seated at the table, the tea was brought on in a silver tankard, and Mrs. Starbuck then said to her distinguished visitor, "I have made a dish of tea for thee, but I fear I have not done it as it should be, and would like to have thy opinion." One glance was enough for him. "Well," said he, "as you have desired my opinion, I must say that a spoonful of this beverage would kill either of us at the table." He then instructed her how to draw it, having been accustomed to its use. When done, the party returned to the table, and had

one of those jovial sittings usually enjoyed by our convivial ancestors.

Ruth Starbuck Wentworth, the author of the romantic letter which was printed in these columns a year or so ago, and has since been published in brochure, was visiting at the home of her uncle and aunt at the time of the visit of "Cousin Nathaniel" and his distinguished guest, Captain Morris. The pretty little love affair which the maiden so cleverly describes in her letter to her mother, resulted from this visit of Captain Morris, for a short time afterwards Ruth Starbuck Wentworth became the latter's wife, and sailed with him on his ship to the far-away foreign shores.

Nothing further can be found on record regarding the life of this Puritan maiden, but we learn that Nathaniel Starbuck, jr., on the return from his next voyage, married a Nantucket girl, the wedding being solemnized on the farm at Madaket. Elizabeth, a daughter resulting from this union, married one George Hussey, and in 1856, the last known heirs of Nathaniel, jr., then residing on Nantucket were two granddaughters of George and Elizabeth Hussey, Mrs. Glover and Mrs. Plumb, who were then living at the ages of 88 and 85 years respectively.

The ship Lydia Adams, which brought over the tea above referred to, belonged to Nantucket and was employed in the China trade. She was later commanded by Capt. Obed Fitch and made her last voyage in 1804.

Oct. 19, 1907

Correspondence of the Inquirer and Mirror.
NOTES FROM MY STUDY.
(No. XVIII.)

NEW HAVEN, Conn., 19 Home Place, }
December 19th, 1872. }

DEAR INQUIRER AND MIRROR:—The original articles on various matters relative to our island history add greatly, in my view, to the value of the paper. I so like to take from the Post Office drawer (41) on Mondays,—the minister's day of rest,—the day when I thoroughly enjoy reading my papers that have had only a glance through the week. I can add but little to those historical papers, yet I venture to offer a letter which was placed in my hands by a worthy descendant of that honored Mary Starbuck, now residing in Rochester, N. Y. I copied it from the original while at Sconset last summer, and it will thus always be fragrant with sweet memories of renewed friendships. It was written to her granddaughter, Eliza Gorham, who had suffered loss by fire.

NANTUCKET, 17th 1 mo. 1714-15.

Dear child, E. G.:—These few lines may certify thee, that thou art often in my remembrance, with thy dear husband and children with breathings to the Lord for you, that you may find rest in all your visitations and trials, as also that there is a trunk filled with goods which is intended to be put on board of Ebin Steward's vessel, in which are several small tokens from thy friends, which thou mayst particularly see by those little invoices here enclosed and by some other marks that are upon the things. Thy aunt Dorcas, in a new pair of Osinbrigs, thy aunt Dinah's in a pr of blankets. Thy Grandfather intends to send thee a barrel of mutton, but it is not all his own for cousin James Coffin sent hither seventeen pieces. Cousin James said he intended to send thee two or three bushels of corn. There is likewise sent from our woman's meeting which thy uncle Jethro said he would give an order for thee to take at Boston. Sister James told me she intended to send thee two bushels corn, and some wool, and likewise that Justice Worth said he would send some corn. More meat and corn will be sent which will be in greater quantities which thy uncle Jethro Starbuck will give thee an account of, or to thy husband. I should have been glad if he had come over with Steward, but I hope we shall see him this summer if not both of you. So with my kind love to thee and to thy husband, children and to all friends, committing you to the protection of the Almighty who is the wise disposer of all things and remain thy affectionate Grandmother.

MARY STARBUCK.

Thy Grandfather's love to you all, and Uncle Barnabas's. Susanna is well and her love to you all."

Dec. 19, 1872

P. A. H.

Correspondence of Inquirer and Mirror.

No. 388, Hamilton St., Brooklyn, N. Y., }
March 31st, 1873. }

INQUIRER AND MIRROR:—

THE FAMILY OF SWAINS—Nos. 5 and 6.

Joseph Swain, son of the first John born on the island, and of Experience Folger, married Mary Sibley, of Charlestown. Their children were Peter, Richard, Caleb, Jonathan, (who died young,) Ebenezer, Margaret, Charity and Elizabeth.

Richard, son of Joseph Swain, married Elizabeth Gardner, daughter of Solomon. Their children were Joseph, Jonathan, David, Richard, Christopher, Anne, Lydia, Elizabeth, Hepzabeth and Mary. Richard Swain, son of Joseph, was drowned between Nantucket and the main, on the 8th of August, 1744. His widow died the 29th of December, 1795, aged 89 years.

Caleb Swain, son of Joseph, married Margaret, daughter of Joseph Paddack. Their children were Nathaniel, Silvanus, Abigail, Mary, Judith, Sarah, Anne and Deborah.

Margaret Swain, daughter of Joseph, married Mordecai Ellis. Their children were Elisha, Matthew, Jonathan, Silvanus, William, Mary, Rebecca and Eleanor.

Ebenezer Swain, son of Joseph, married Lydia, daughter of Moses Giles. Their children were David, Ebenezer, Abisha, Jonathan, Eunice, Sarah, Hepzabeth and Charity.

Charity Swain, daughter of Joseph, married Eben Ellis. Their children were Simeon, Francis, Eben, Christian, Elizabeth, Jedidah and Margaret.

Elizabeth Swain, daughter of Joseph, married Peleg Pinkham. Their children were Peleg and Judith.

Jonathan Swain, son of the Richard who was drowned in the year 1744, and grandson of Joseph Swain, married Hepzabeth Folger, daughter of Jethro, by whom he had a son named Paul, the wife dying when the child was young. In 1753 he married Margaret, daughter of Eleazer Folger. The children of the second marriage were Richard, who died in 1766, aged 12 years; Albertus, died in 1839, aged 83 years; Hepzabeth, died in infancy, 1759; Jonathan and Reuel, both died in childhood, one in 1760, the other in 1762; Mary, died 1784, aged 21 years; Gideon, died 1782, aged 17 years; Jonathan married Rachel Fish, and died in 1843, aged 74 years; Richard (the second in the family of that name) died in 1802, aged 31 years; Hezekiah, married Lydia Fish, and died in May, 1849, aged 75 years; Frederick, married Ann Coffin, daughter of Jonathan, died December 25th, 1835, aged 57 years.

The children of Benjamin Swain, (son of John and brother of Joseph,) and his wife, Mary Taylor, were Peleg, who married Mary Hussey; Jethro, died single; Nathaniel, married Jane Smith; Christopher, died single; Lydia, married Richard Worth; Patience, married Jonathan Russell; Sarah, married John Sadler; Abigail, died young.

John, son of John Swain, married Mary Sweet. Their children were Francis, who married Mary Paddack, Tristram, married Ruth Coffin and Ann Macy; Seth, married Abigail Coffin; Elijah, married a Vineyard woman, name unknown; Christina, married Peter Folger; Eunice, married William Coleman; Priscilla, married Hezekiah Gardner; Jemima, married James Coffin and Jonathan Pinkham; Anne married Jethro Folger.

The children of Eliakim Swain, son of John, were Timothy, Charles and Hannah.

Richard, son of Richard, and grandson of Joseph Swain, married Anne Gardner. Their children were Elizabeth, married Benjamin Jones; Anne, married Matthew Starbuck; Hepzabeth, married Edward Freeman, who so impressed himself upon the feelings of those he taught in school, that he will not be forgotten while one of them remains alive; Matilda died young; Richard Gardner Swain, died in San Francisco about the year 1860, aged 85 years. His wife was Judith Chase, sister of the late Francis Chase.

SWAIN

Richard Swain, the second, lost an eye when a child. The writer visited Capt. Alexander Coffin, at Hudson, in the year 1837. The captain said, "You had a great uncle, named Richard; we used to call him 'one-eyed Dick,' and he and I were play-boys together in the streets of Nantucket, over ninety years ago." There is history for the inquiring.

David Swain, son of Richard, and grandson of Joseph, married Martha Hussey. Their children were Thaddeus, married Ruth Hussey; Valentine, married Mary Barnard, daughter of Shubael; Merab, married Abisha Bunker, a distinguished member of the Society of Friends; Lydia, married David Hussey, of Quince Street; Phebe, married Stephen Macy; Elizabeth married Nathaniel Hussey; David, married Margaret Barnard, sister of Hezekiah, and died soon after marrying; Gilbert, married Margaret Swain, his brother David's widow, and Sally Shaw.

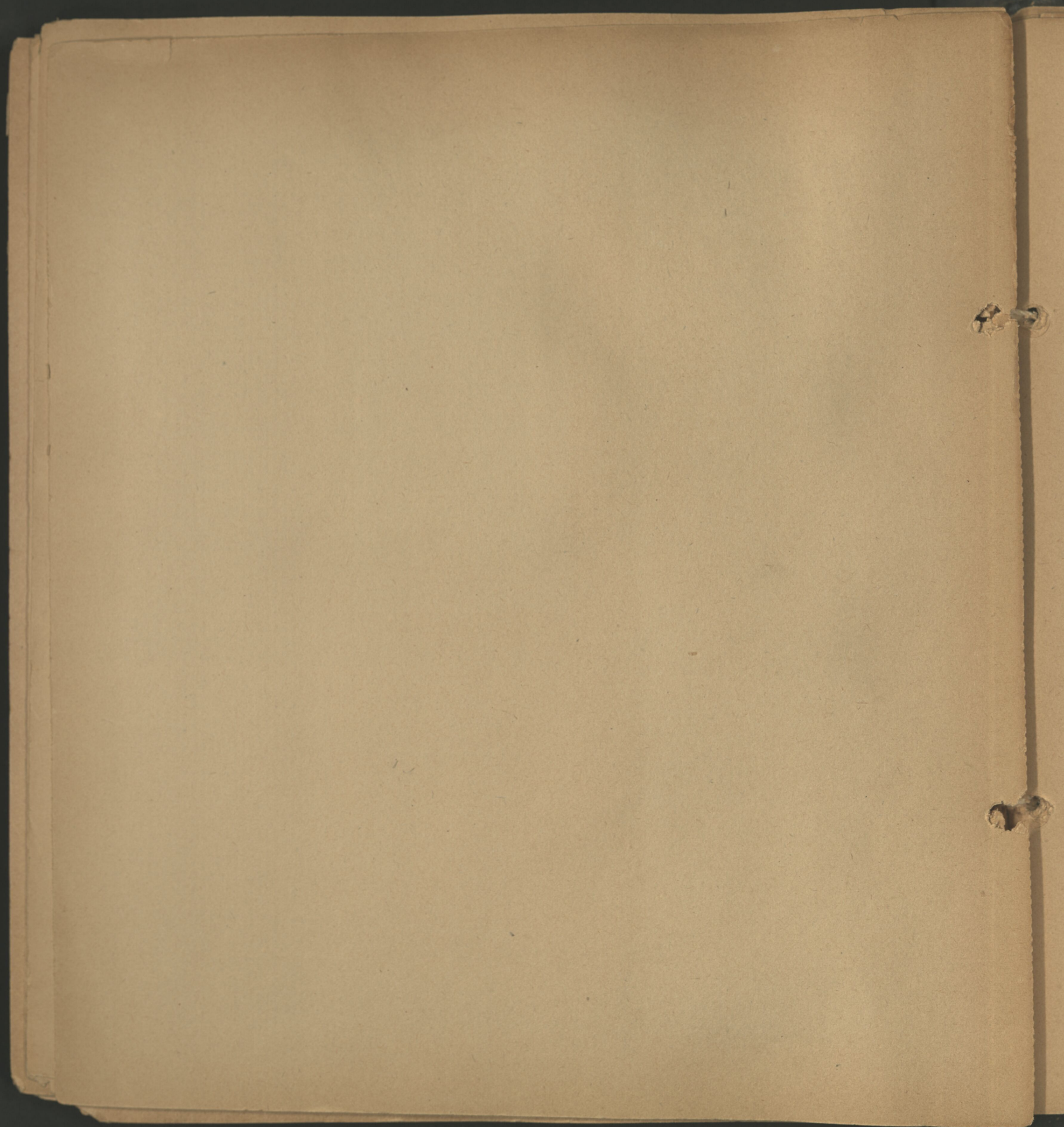
My record of Stephen Swain, son of John, is not as full nor as clear as I could wish. His children were Stephen, Elizabeth, married Thomas Delano; Reuben, married Eliza Howland and H. Macy, Hepzabeth, married Silvanus Bunker.—Whether they were the children of his first marriage with Eleanor Ellis, or of his second, with Catharine Heath, the record does not say.

I have supplied in part what "Dry-as-Dust" asked for in your paper of the 22d instant. The whole record would cover too much space.

There are four additional generations of the descendants of Joseph Swain, but they belong to the present and not the past. I am of the first of the four generations, and the other three have living members in this city, so that there are four living generations of us here, though not all named Swain. Respectfully yours,

CHARLES F. SWAIN.

April, 1873



TROTT

For the Inquirer and Mirror.

Messrs. Editors:—The first Hannah Daggett of whom I have any knowledge, was Hannah, daughter of Governor Thomas Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard. She was born 15th of 4th mo., 1635, and married Thomas Daggett of the Vineyard. The Hannah Daggett who gave name to the tract of land westward of the present inhabited town and the road by it, was daughter of James Skiff by his wife Sarah Barnard, daughter of Robert and Joanna Barnard, who were among the first settlers of Nantucket. She was married in 1714 to Jacob Daggett of Martha's Vineyard. They had five sons and two daughters; one son and two daughters married here. She died in 1773, aged about 85.

There was a Richard Trott of Wethersfield in 1642; a Thomas Trott of Dorchester, freeman, in 1644; Simon, of Wells, freeman, 1653; Elias, of Wethersfield, in 1645, and Bernard Trott of Boston in 1665, merchant there for ten years; and within a few years I have known of the firm of Currier & Trott, merchants, of Boston. The John Trott who settled on Nantucket came here from New Hampshire. His sister Elizabeth married Edward Cartwright, of the Isle of Shoals, for his second wife. Cartwright came to Nantucket and settled at Pocomo; they had two sons and two daughters. From Sampson and Edward, Jr., all of the Nantucket Cartwrights have descended. Elizabeth Cartwright, widow of the first Edward, died 11th of 8th mo., 1729; Edward, her husband, had died in 1705, and Nicholas, his son by a former wife, in 1706. Hezekiah Cartwright, son of Sampson and grandson of Edward and Elizabeth, married in 1731 Abigail Brown, daughter of Doctor Joseph and Tabitha Brown, his second cousin. From Hezekiah and Abigail Cartwright who had fourteen children, eight of whom married and had children, and among their descendants may be named George, William and Peleg Mitchell, Jr., and Maria Mitchell, Rev. Phebe Ann Hanaford, Charles W. Cartwright, late of Boston, and Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, New York.

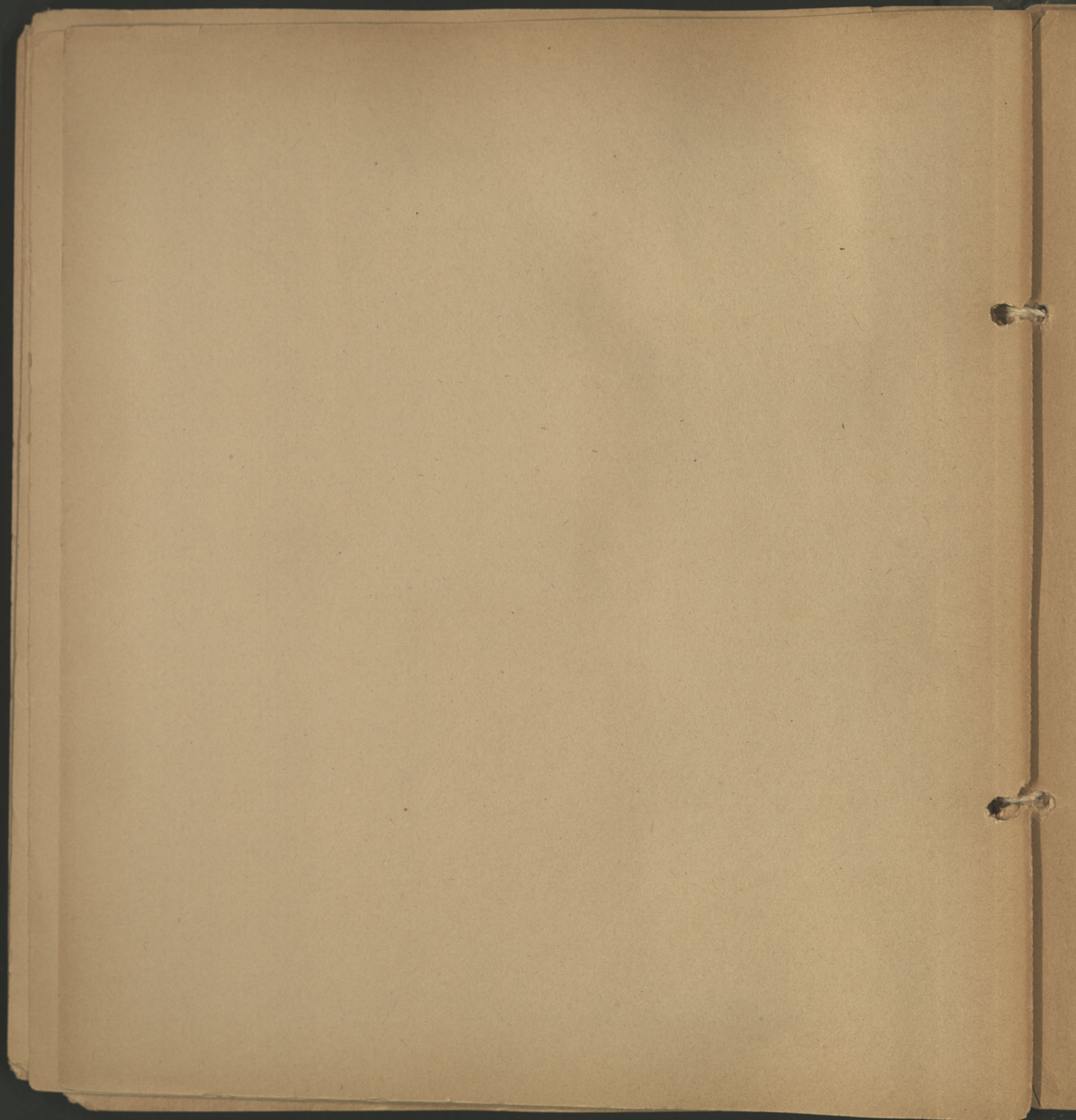
In the first book of records in the office of Records of Deeds in Nantucket, I find that on the 24th of February, 1682, eighteen of the early male proprietors of Nantucket deeded to John Trott a piece of land at a place on Nantucket called the "Long Woods." It had previously been marked out. John Trott Weaver in his will dated 5th of 11th mo., O. S., giving his wife, Ann Trott, all his estate during her natural life, and appointed her his sole executrix during her natural life, and his son Benjamin Trott his sole executor after her death. The will was proved before George Bunker, Judge of Probate, July 17th, 1728.

John Trott died 26th of 2d mo., 1728, O. S. I have not the date of the death of his widow, Ann Trott. Their children were Tabitha, born March 2d, 1679, married first, John Frost, and second, Joseph Brown, M. D.; she died 29th of 7th mo., 1749. Joseph, born March 10th, 1680-81; John, born August 28th, 1683; Rachel, born a twin to the same, married in 1707, Thomas Gorham; Benjamin, born 8th of 9th mo., 1685, O. S., married January 15th, 1729-30, O. S., Elizabeth Norton, daughter of Jacob and Dinah (Coffin) Norton, of Martha's Vineyard; Benjamin died 9th of 6th mo., 1754; James, born 20th of 11th month, 1687, O. S., lost at sea, whaling, 1722; Mary, born 31st of 8th mo., 1690, O. S.; Abigail, born 8th of 4th mo., 1693, O. S., married among Friends, George Brown, 1st mo., 1720; she died 14th of 12th mo., 1767; Priscilla, born 11th of 1st mo., 1697, O. S., died single, 30th of 12th mo., 1770. Elizabeth probably died young.

Benjamin Trott, son of John and Ann, born 8th of 9th mo., 1685, O. S., married, January 15th, 1729-30, O. S., Elizabeth Norton, daughter of Jacob and Dinah. Benjamin died 9th of 6th mo., 1754; Elizabeth, his widow, died 17th of 6th mo., 1780. Their children were Benjamin, Jr., died single in 1776; Mary, born 10th of 3d mo., 1730, married Frederick Folger, Esq. She died 9th mo., 1799; Rachel, born 29th of 6th mo., 1733, married James Clark, son of John and Mary. She died 11th of 10th mo., 1780; John, born 6th of 12th mo., 1734, settled in Swansey, Mass.; Ann, born 21st of 9th mo., 1736, married in 1781, John Coleman, son of John and Priscilla. She was his second wife and died without issue, 24th of 10th mo., 1812; Priscilla, born 18th of 12th mo., 1737, married, December 5th, 1780, Thomas Arthur. She died 6th mo., 1793; Dinah, born 5th of 9th mo., 1743, married among Friends, 10th mo., 1761, Thomas Starbuck, Jr. She died 18th of 4th mo., 1824; Abigail, born 15th of 10th mo., 1746, married Benjamin Allen. She died 18th of 11th mo., 1810; Elizabeth, married 12th mo., 1761, William Ellis, son of John. She died 2d of 12th mo., 1765. A house belonging to one of the Trott family, either John Trott, Sr., or his son Benjamin, stood formerly within about 40 feet of the dwelling recently taken down in upper Cambridge, now a part of the Cornish farm. John Trott and his son Benjamin, by the above-mentioned names and dates, will be found to be the ancestors of many of the Folgers, Starbucks, Ailens and Barneys, of Nantucket, many of whom have been distinguished for wealth, enterprise and intelligence. And that John Trott was not an Indian, and that the Trott family owned land in the Woods and in Cambridge on Nantucket, which accounts for the names of Trott's Island, Trott's Swamp and Trott's Hills.

WILLIAM C. FOLGER.

Dec. 25, 1880



WORTH

THE FAMILY OF WORTH.

John Worth of England had four sons.

Number 1.—William, who went to Nantucket and married Sarah Macy, 1665.

2. Francis, who went to Portsmouth.

3. Lionel, who went Eastward of Boston.

4. Richard, who went to Jerseys.

Number 1. William Worth; married Sarah Macy, 4th month 11th day, 1665, and had

5. John; born 19th of 5th month, 1666, married 22d of 9th month, 1684, Miriam, daughter of Richard Gardner; died 1731.

Number 5. John Worth; married Miriam Gardner, 9th month 22d, 1684, died 1723, more than 80 years old, and had

6. John; 7. Sarah; 8. Dorcas; 9. Jonathan; 10. Nathaniel; 11. Judith; 12. Richard; 13. William, born 27th of 11th month, 1694; married Mary, daughter of Thomas Butler; 14. Joseph; 15. Mary.

Sarah Macy Worth; died 1701, aged 37, wife of William Worth.

William Worth; married 2d, Ann Sarron, a widow; 3d, Dorcas Smith; 4th, Damaris Sibley, 3d day of 7th month, 1703.

Number 12. Richard Worth and Sarah, (am not certain of this) had

16. Richard; born 11th of 2d month, 1730.

17. Joseph; born 30th of 5th month, 1731.

18. Sarah; born 23d of 9th month, 1732.

19. Francis; born 21st of 1st month, 1735.

20. Lionel; born 8th of 2d month, 1737.

21. Walter; born 18th of 10th month, 1738.

22. Ann; born 26th of 6th month, 1740.

Number 13. William Worth; married 2d, Mary Butler (I think) and had

23. Damaris; born 2d day of 8 month, 1722.

24. Jonah; born 4th day of 10 month, 1723.

25. Maria; born 19th day of 8th month, 1725.

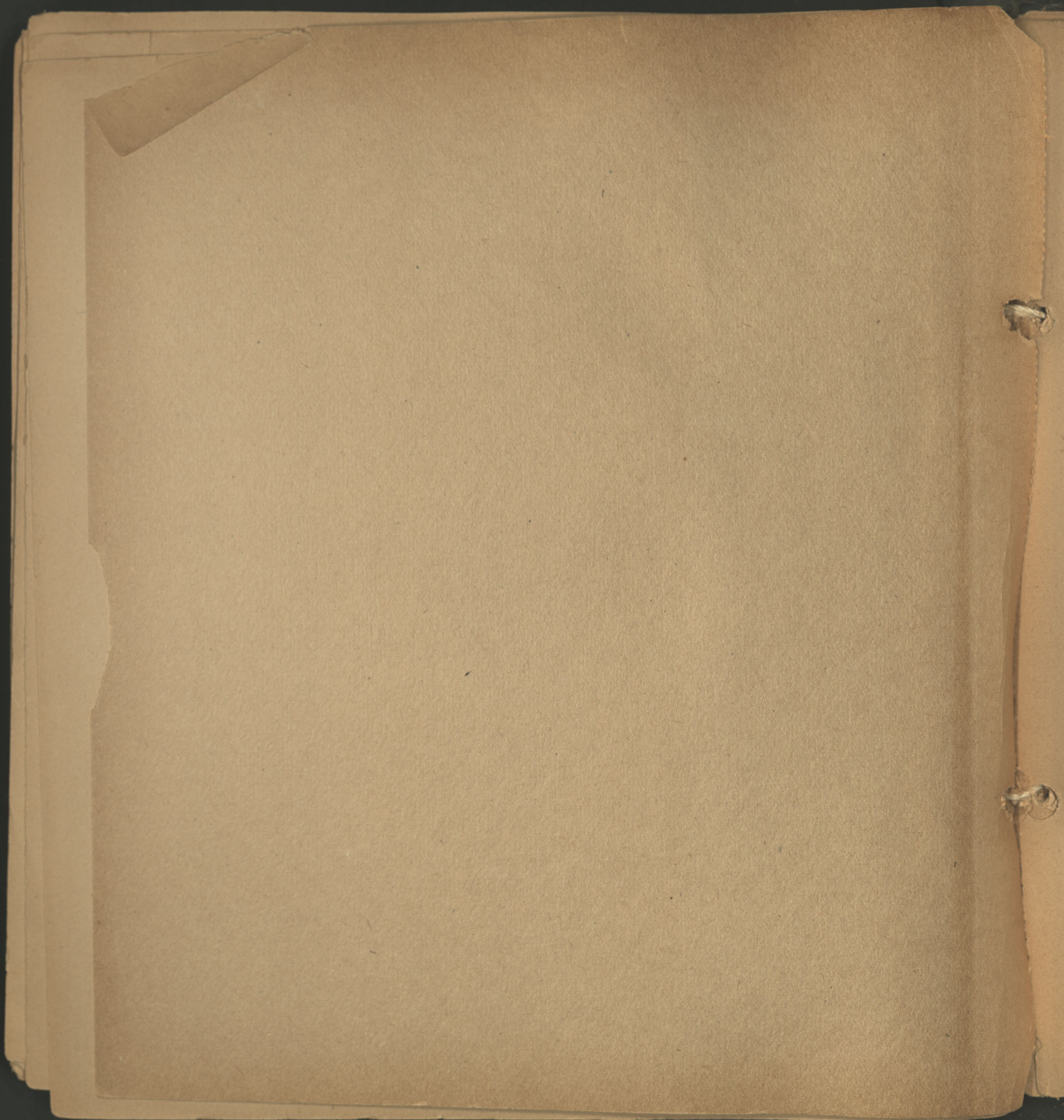
26. Hephzibah; born 9th of 9th month, 1726.

27. Hannah; born 15th of 10th month, 1728.

28. Matthew; born 26th of 2d month, 1730.

Probably the first child was by a previous marriage with one Damaris Sibley, although the records of Nantucket place the marriage 3d of 7th month, 1703; then he must have been married in 1713 and had other children. (?)

Damaris Worth, married Edward Starbuck. See Starbucks.



The Worth Family.

A correspondent of the Vineyard Gazette gives the following genealogical sketch of the Worth family, which will be of interest to our readers as it pertains to Nantucket:

Genealogical record of the Worth family from the days of Oliver Cromwell to the year 1861, the same being an extract from the record of B. F. Folger, of Nantucket.

John Worth, the father of the Worths who first came to this country, was a Roaylist, and during the period of the Revolution in England which resulted in the establishment of the Commonwealth, his life was sacrificed in defending Plymouth Fort. He was a man of considerable wealth in the reign of Oliver Cromwell, but his property was confiscated during that period and his family scattered abroad; his eldest son John was killed at the same time with his father, and his son Thomas went to Portugal.

William, Lionel and Richard came to America, but at what time is not known. Lionel took up his residence in Maryland and his children all being daughters, the name of that branch became extinct. Richard settled in New Jersey, from whom has sprung a large generation of that name, scattered throughout that state and elsewhere.

William before coming to this country served on board a National ship of war and acquired a high reputation for his bravery and fidelity. After coming to this country he was engaged in navigation, and it was with a view to his nautical skill and experience that the proprietors of the island of Nantucket offered him a half share of land to induce him to settle among them. He came on a visit to Nantucket in the year 1662.

The inhabitants at that early period of the colony were mostly farmers, and he being acquainted with navigation and withal an excellent sailor was engaged to navigate a vessel then owned on the island to Boston and elsewhere.

He became a man of great importance and remained on the island during his life. He married Sarah, the daughter of Thomas Macy 1st, the record of which event bears date April 11, 1665. This was the first marriage that took place on the island. That he was skillful in various departments of handicraft has always been admitted, and the original andirons which ornamented his own hearthstone and which were made by himself are preserved with great care by the aged genealogist, B. F. Folger.

William and Sarah had but one child, whose name was John. He was born 19th May, 1666. Sarah died in the year 1701, after which her husband married Damaris Sibley of Salem. They had no children. He was the first justice of the peach and performed all the marriage ceremonies up

to the year of his death. in 1724. His son John married Meriam, daughter of Richard Gardner 1st and Sarah Shattuck; he was married when a very young man, as the record kept by his father shows that his oldest son was born the 31st October, 1685, less than twenty years after his own birth.

FEBRUARY 25. 1905

